FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 041 29 February 1984

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Arms Agreements 'Scraps of Paper' to Reagan [Zorin] AA 1
Nothing From U.S. But 'Odious Pseudozero Option' [Bogachev] AA 2
U.S. Missile Deployment 'Torpedoed' Geneva Talks [Teplov] AA 2
Soviet Countermeasures to Euromissiles Defended [Vasilyev] AA 4

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

'Druzhba-84' Exercises Complicated by Weather BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

NATO's Dialogue Stance 'Cover' for Arms Buildup [Drobkov in PRAVDA 22 Feb] CC 1
NATO Exercise Involving Iran 'Invasion' Scored [Kharlanov in PRAVDA 23 Feb] CC 1
NATO Exercises 'Neutralize' Norwegian Policy [Serebrennikov] CC 2
Envoy Grinevskiy: Stockholm CDE Not Progressing [Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER 23 Feb] CC 3
China Invited To Join Palme, Brandt Commissions [Arbatov in Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER 14 Feb] CC 4
UN Committee Views USSR Non-Use of Force Draft CC 5
UK's Role in East-West Relations Viewed [Kondrashov] CC 6
U.S. Admiral on Pacific Basin Military Build-up CC 7
New Friendship Protocols With Bulgarians, Danes [IZVESTIYA 22 Feb] CC 7

UNITED STATES & CANADA

U.S. Optimism on East-West Relations 'Amazing' [Ponomarev] A 1
Mondale Position on Arms, USSR Relations Viewed [Tsvetov] A 1
Role of Campaign Funds in U.S. Elections Noted [Zholkver] A 2
Soviet Officials Receive U.S. Businessman A 3
    Meeting With Marchuk A 3
    Meeting With Baybakov, Sushkov A 3
    Discussion on Cooperation A 4

CHINA

USSR-PRC Consultations Set To Start 12 March B 1
Zhao Ziyang Receives Brzezinski Delegation B 1

SOUTH ASIA

Ustinov Early March Visit to India Announced [PRAVDA 29 Feb] D 1
Kabul Meeting Marks Afghan-Soviet Ties Jubilee [PRAVDA 28 Feb] D 1
Afghan 'Dushmans' Attack, Wound USSR Airmen [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 26 Feb] D 1
Soviet Troops Give 'Fraternal Aid' to Afghans D 2
Letters to, From Soviet Soldiers in DRA Featured [KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA 22 Feb] D 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

U.S. Pacific Fleet Commander Visiting Thailand E 1

EASTERN EUROPE

Zarkovic, SFRY Delegation Continue Moscow Visit F 1
    Talks With Kuznetsov Held [Belgrade] F 1
    Talks 'Highly Assessed' [Belgrade] F 1
    Bilateral Relations Discussed F 2
    Talks With Kuznetsov End [TANJUG] F 2
    Meet With Chernenko F 3
    'Friendly' Relations Noted [TANJUG] F 4
    Kuznetsov, Zarkovic Luncheon Toasts [TANJUG] F 4

WESTERN EUROPE

Sweden Suffering from 'Periscope Fever' [Kuzar in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 28 Feb] G 1
Sweden's Anti-Soviet Conditioning Assailed [Vakulovskiy in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 24 Feb] G 1
Sweden, Finland, Austria on Airspace Violations [Gorokhov in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 16 Feb] G 3
UK's Cheltenham Issue Sparks Mass Protest [Tsvetov] G 4
Ryzhov Meets With Malta's Foreign Minister G 4

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

'Failure' of U.S. Policy in Lebanon Noted [Kolesnichenko] H 1
Marine Pullout Not End of U.S. Involvement H 1
Latest Situation in Iran-Iraq War Noted H 2
U.S. 'Waiting For Pretext' to Interfere in Gulf [Tsvetov] H 3
Iran-Iraq War Gives U.S. 'Excuse' To Intervene [Bilyakov] H 4
Tudeh Leaders' Executions Draw Criticism [PRAVDA 28 Feb] H 5

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

'Sincerity' of RSA's Agreements To Talk Doubted [Fedorov] J 1
Soviet Bridge Builders Depart for Angola J 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Pro-U.S. 'Military Bloc' Welded in C. America [Zholkver] K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Ustinov Addresses Kuntsevskiy Constituents R 1
    Grishin Present R 1
Materials on Ustinov Speech to Constituents R 2
    PRAVDA Report [29 Feb] R 2
    Moscow Radio Report R 8
    TASS Summary R 11
Gromyko Meets With Minsk Constituency R 13
Materials on Gromyko Speech to Minsk Electorate R 13
    TASS Cites Foreign Policy Section R 13
    TASS Summary R 14
    Gromyko Calls for U.S. Action R 16
    Moscow Radio Report R 17
    Moscow TV Report R 21
Comparison of Gromyko Speech to Constituents R 24
Comparison of TASS Report on Gromyko Speech R 24
Socialist Competition Awards Resolution Adopted [PRAVDA 18 Feb] R 25
Baybakov Reviews First 3 Years of Current Plan [Baybakov in PLANOVOYE KHOZYAYSTVO Feb] R 29
Georgian CP Lecture-Seminar Session Held [ZARYA VOSTOKA 9 Feb] R 30
Shevardnadze February Activities Reported R 30
    Address Georgian Artists [ZARYA VOSTOKA 18 Feb] R 30
    Attends Wine Industry Meeting [ZARYA VOSTOKA 11 Feb] R 32
    Speaks at Rustavi Plant [ZARYA VOSTOKA 5 Feb] R 33
Aliyev Activities in Azerbaijan Detailed R 33
    Arrives in Baku R 33
    Visits Factories, Meets Workers R 34
    Tours Enterprises R 34
    Meets Kirov Rayon Workers R 35
    Attends Composer's Funeral R 36
    Addresses Railway Workers R 36
    Departs Baku for Moscow R 36
Deputy Premier Presents Award to Komi ASSR [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 23 Feb] R 37
Baybakov Presents Award in Azerbaijan 18 Feb [PRAVDA 19 Feb] R 37
Zimyanin Address at Sholokhov Funeral Reported R 38
RSFSR Government Retires Justice Minister Blinov [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 16 Feb] R 38
Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Chairman Replaced [Surkov in IZVESTIYA 18 Feb] R 39
Tadzhikistan Party Second Secretary Retires R 39
New Tajik Land Reclamation Minister Appointed [KOMMUNIST TADZHIKSTANA 18 Feb] R 40
Shevardnadze Comments on Director's Dismissal [IZVESTIYA 3 Feb] R 40
Uzbek SSR Obkom Gets New First Secretary R 41
Government, Journalistic Appointments Made R 41
Latvian Council of Ministers Appoints Officials R 41

New Construction Minister Appointed in Uzbekistan [PRAVDA VOSTOKA 22 Jan] R 41
Archives Administration Chief Identified [IZVESTIYA 9 Feb] R 42
New Soviet Documentary Illustrates Nuclear Danger [Mezentsev in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 16 Feb] R 42
Consulting the Masses for Better Unity Viewed [Editorial in PRAVDA 20 Feb] R 43

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

CPSU Adopts Economics Institute Resolution [PRAVDA 24 Feb] S 1
January All-Union Economic Performance Analyzed [PRAVDA 20 Feb] S 4
Chernenko Cited on National Economic Development S 6
Briefs: Lower Volga Gas Deposits; Kharkov Railway Construction; Expanding Odessa Port S 7

ARMS AGREEMENTS 'SCRAPS OF PAPER' TO REAGAN

LD260432 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 25 Feb 84

["Moscow Viewpoint" program prepared by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Recently, peaceable statements have been coming out of Washington about the desire by leaders of the current administration to negotiate with the Soviet Union. Literally in the past few months there's been a sharp turn from statements that the Soviet Union is supposedly an empire of evil, that a crusade should be waged against it, to the cooing of a dove over the desirability of a dialogue. What is the reaction in Moscow to Washington's new tone? Distrustful, and for good reason. First, such a political shift in itself can't help but create doubts about the sincerity of the policymakers. Second, President Reagan and his associates have not made one concrete proposal to back up their peaceable statements, nor have they taken any genuine steps. So far we've heard only unsubstantiated statements, and as a rule they don't instill trust. What's more, the leaders of the current administration have demonstrated total disregard for their own commitments, and disrespect for treaties and agreements signed in the past by several United States presidents.

Continuity in policy is one of the most important elements of international stability. A presidency should not begin with a clean slate and with no sense of connection with commitments and treaties made by previous presidents.

Here is a recent example: At the testing grounds in Ranier Mesa, Nevada, after the underground explosion of a nuclear device ended in a catastrophe, many people involved in the explosion fell into a huge crater it had formed. Experts feel this was the result of a powerful underground nuclear explosion, much greater than the 20 kilotons claimed by officials. For a long time already there has been reason to suspect that the United States is violating treaties of 1974 and 1976 on underground nuclear testing and on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. Washington, however, has denied this. But the incident in Ranier Mesa gives every cause to think that the leaders of the Washington administration regard international agreements as nothing more than a scrap of paper. In the 3 years President Reagan has been in the White House the United States has violated a whole series of agreements on curbing the arms race signed by previous administrations. Washington has simply refused to honor these agreements under the pretext that they are supposedly out of date, their observance is hard to monitor, or that they harm the security of the United States.

At the personal initiative of Ronald Reagan, the United States has totally rejected SALT II. That incidentally calls for not only limiting strategic arms, as the President claims, but considerably reducing them. The President of the United States has said bluntly that as far as SALT I and SALT II are concerned he never was especially in favor of them. I would like to stress that the President was talking not only about SALT II, which was not ratified, but also SALT I, which came into effect. Talks on the complete and general ban of nuclear weapons, Indian Ocean talks, and talks on antisatellite systems have also been obstructed or upset. When the United States began installing in Western Europe Pershing II missiles, it violated SALT II, which prohibited the use of any other state or states or any other means of getting around the treaty. In his foreign policy speech at West Point, President Reagan said that the United States could not consider giving up the manufacture of weapons for the sake of treaties and agreements.

In this context I'd like to call your attention to the exact opposite approach taken by the Soviet leaders. In one of his first speeches after the death of President Andropov, the new Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko emphasized determination to ensure the continuity of Soviet policy. The leadership of the Soviet Union has once again stressed readiness for talks in order to correct relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, but these talks can be fruitful only if Washington enters into them honestly on the basis of equlity and equal security, mutual consideration of legitimate interests, and noninterference in ezch other's internal affairs. There is no other way.

NOTHING FROM U.S. BUT 'ODIOUS PSEUDOZERO OPTION'

LD271859 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 27 Feb 84

[TASS military observer Vladimir Bogachev commentary]

[Text] Two American senators, Joseph Biden and William Cohen, back from Moscow, have said at a news conference that in the Soviet Union they found a great deal of skepticism concerning the Reagan administration's approach to arms limitation and reduction talks. Well, the senators hold a barely realistic view of sentiment shown by the Soviet public. Likewise, the skepticism of the Soviet people is justified. The U.S. Administration claims a readiness for a search for cogent agreements, but this conflicts with its actions. Washington has remained thoughtless at a time when the military and political situation has been notably destablized as a result of the start of the deployment of American missiles in Federal Germany, Britain, and Italy. It is missiles that would take from 6 to 12 minutes to fly to key targets in the USSR. Pentagon spokesmen note that the positioning of new Pershings and cruise missiles will continue under an approved schedule. President Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz, and other representatives of the U.S. Administration say they do not intend to advance any new proposals to solve the problem of nuclear arms in Europe because, they claim, it is a way to nowhere. So there is still nothing in the portfolio of the U.S. Department of State but the odious pseudozero option, a formula that provides for scrapping all medium-range missiles throughout Soviet territory without adequate moves on the NATO side. Washington is making bombastic statements on its readiness to return at any time to a negotiating table in Geneva. But, apparently, the U.S. Administration keeps clinging to its old thesis of rearming NATO with the help of fruitless talks on disarmament.

The Soviet Union suggests a mutually acceptable way of resuming talks on nuclear arms in Europe. It says that if the United States and other NATO countries display a readiness to return to the situation that existed in Europe before the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles on the continent, it will also be prepared to do so. Washington's outpouring of peace-making rhetoric is meant to mislead world public opinion and make the Europeans put up with the basing of lethal Pershings and cruise missiles on their territory. But if the deadlock is to be broken on the issue of limiting nuclear arms in Europe, no one needs rhetoric. Washington and NATO must take concrete steps toward a more normal military and political situation of the continent.

U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT 'TORPEDOED' GENEVA TALKS

LD281334 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Behind the current tactics of the White House lies the striving to achieve military superiority. It calls for talks on nuclear weapons in Europe are accompanied by the siting of fresh American nuclear missiles on European soil. Vladimir Teplov of our staff has written the following commentary on the subject:

The reasons for the termination of the Geneva talks on limiting and reducing nuclear weapons in Europe are well known. They became impossible following the start of the siting of Pershing II and cruise missiles by the United States and other NATO countries in addition to the nuclear potential that they already had in Europe. In Washington, the question was put in the following way: Either the Soviet Union agrees not to defend its territory from the 162 nuclear missiles of the NATO countries -- Britain and France -- targeted at it and also destroys all its missiles opposing these NATO means, or the United States sites its new American missiles in addition to those already in Western Europe. This was an expression of strong-arm diplomacy. This was an attempt to blackmail the Soviet Union; to make it put [as heard] with the torpedoing of the existing nuclear parity. With this, the establishment of an American and NATO nuclear superiority (?should), in the schemes of the American Government, be [word indistinct] and camouflaged by the talks in the Geneva.

The Soviet Union could not agree to this approach by the White House. These talks accompanied by the siting of the new American first-strike missiles are incomprehensible and inconceivable. Strong-arm diplomacy in regard to our country has been and is something that has no future; just like the attempt to acquire military superiority over the Soviet Union is doomed.

The Soviet leader, Konstantin Chernenko, has said we do not need military superiority. We do not intend dictating our will to others but we shall not allow the military balance which has been achieved being undermined. By starting to site the new missiles in Britain, Federal Germany, and Italy, the American Government has torpedoed the Geneva negotiations aimed at restricting and substantially reducing nuclear weapons. This step by Washington has led to a serious growth of a war danger. The way out of this situation, which has come about when a new dangerous round in the nuclear arms race foisted by the White House could have been avoided, should sought [as heard] along the path of truly honest, constructive negotiation based on parity and like security.

The Soviet proposals put forward at Geneva are well known to the whole world. Should the United States refuse to go ahead with the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe, then the Soviet Union would agree to considerably cut the number of its medium-range missiles in the European part of the country. In this case, the Soviet Union would have only 140 missiles, instead of the present 473, that is even less than 162 British and French missiles, and with this our country would only have the same number of warheads on its SS-20 missiles as those on the British and French missiles. And this truly constructive Soviet proposal is still awaiting a positive reply from the West.

Speaking at an election meeting in Minsk today, the Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, told his voters that the Soviet Union wants agreement on restricting and reducing nuclear weapons in accordance with the principle of equality and like security. Neither side should undermine the established balance in the field of nuclear armaments by its policy or actions. We are also ready to resolve the problem of nuclear weapons in Europe on this basis, and we repeat, on this basis. The Soviet proposals on reducing the nuclear missile confrontation are known and they fully remain in force. Only one thing is necessary, the Soviet foreign minister stressed, that the United States and NATO should show their readiness to return to the situation existing prior to the beginning of the deployment of the American missiles.

SOVIET COUNTERMEASURES TO EUROMISSILES DEFENDED

LD252227 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] Editor Viktor Vasilyev will raise the problem of limiting strategic weapons in his commentary today.

In the Soviet Union this problem is given particular attention. Strategic nuclear weapons, which are at the disposal of the Soviet Union and the United States, are the most powerful weapons. Intercontinental missiles, as well as missiles launched from submarines and heavy bombers, can reach any point on the earth literally within a dozen or so minutes and cause a real cataclysm all over the globe.

At the Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva the Soviet delegation proposed that initially the strategic arsenal of the sides be reduced by approximately 25 percent, to 1,800 units with equal numbers of installed nuclear warheads for the Soviet Union and the United States at a lower level than at present. The United States rejected the Soviet plan based on the principle of equality and equal security, and at the end of last year began in practice to demolish nuclear parity by commencing the deployment of its medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe. This should be discussed in more detail.

The Washington administration, by signing SALT II, which was concluded in the summer of 1979, formally assumed an obligation to observe its principles. Article 12 of that document says that both sides undertake not to bypass principles of the treaty through a third country or countries or in any other way. Washington, by commencing the deployment of Euromissiles, is precisely expanding its nuclear forces and sidestepping the agreements reached. It is true that the Pershing II and Tomahawk missiles do not have intercontinental range. Therefore, manufacture of missiles of this kind and their deployment within the borders of the United States would not breach SALT II, whereas in the case of deployment of these missiles in West Europe matters take a different course. From here they can reach a significant part of the Soviet Union's European territory and then much faster and with far greater accuracy than intercontinental missiles.

From the viewpoint of the Soviet Union there is no difference whatsoever between some nuclear warheads being used against it with the aid of intercontinental missiles and others, with the same yield, with the aid of medium-range missiles. Both types of weapons, of great destructive force, in this case are of strategic significance. Both kinds of missiles can reach the territory of the Soviet Union. At the same time the Soviet Union could only respond with its strategic forces. Soviet medium-range missiles deployed in the European sector of the Soviet Union cannot reach the territory of the United States. So the new American missiles deployed in Europe constitute a direct supplement to the strategic arsenal of the United States. By locating 572 new missiles intended for a first strike in the proximity of Soviet borders, Washington intends to ensure military superiority for itself not only in Europe but also on the global scale.

The deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles on European soil became the cause not only of the break off of negotiations on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe but also of a need for the Soviet Union to revise the approach toward the negotiations on limitation and reduction of strategic weapons. The Soviet Union has frequently pointed out that its proposals for reducing strategic forces take into consideration American nuclear weapons operating from forward bases in the vicinity of the Soviet Union's borders.

Soviet proposals for reducing by one-fourth the strategic weapons of both sides assumed that Washington at least would not increase its nuclear weapons operating from forward bases, which are capable of reaching facilities on Soviet territory. And when the United States began to add new nuclear missiles to the nuclear weapons it already had in Europe, it became the cause not only of upsetting the military equilibrium on the European Continent but also of a change in the total strategic situation.

It was quite understandable, therefore, that there arose a need for the Soviet side to revise all the problems that were the subject of debate at the negotiations concerning limitation and reduction of strategic weapons. In view of this, at the conclusion of the fifth round of these talks no resumption date was set for them.

This does not mean in the least that the Soviet Union is in principle against negotiations. The land of the soviets continues to be prepared to use every chance of an honest, serious, constructive dialogue to achieve specific agreements based on the principle of equality and equal security.

The Soviet Union's course striving to halt the nuclear and other arms race and also for their reduction was confirmed by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his talks with Western political figures. He stated that this course will not change; however, achievement of progress along this path demands that the West should demonstrate an analogous effort.

'DRUZHBA-84' EXERCISES COMPLICATED BY WEATHER

LD281923 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1645 GMT 28 Feb 84

[From the Novosti Newscast]

[Text] In accordance with a combat readiness plan, exercises under the codename "Druzhba-84" have begun in the western and northwestern Poland.

The sudden snowfall and frost complicated preparation of the defensive border. The task was dealt with by units and subdivisions of the Polish Army, the Soviet Army, and the GDR National People's Army.

Interrelations between servicemen of the allied units are characterized by reliability, deep trust, and a desire to help one another. They truly reflect fraternity in arms.

The "Druzhba-84" exercises are continuing.

NATO'S DIALOGUE STANCE 'COVER' FOR ARMS BUILDUP

PM271055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 84 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by own correspondent Y. Drobkov: "Hiding Behind a 'Peace-Loving' Cloak"]

[Text] Brussels, 21 Feb -- The second session this year of the North Atlantic bloc Special Consultative Group has been held here. As U.S. Assistant Secretary of State R. Burt -- chairman of the group -- reported, it discussed "attitudes in the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries to medium-range nuclear facilities." The NATO allies, R. Burt said, voiced hopes of "a new readiness on the part of the Soviet Union to return to the negotiating table."

The NATO representatives scarcely had to go to too much trouble to force an open door. After all, an unambiguous and precise statement has recently been received from Moscow to the effect that the Soviet Union is ready for talks, but for honest talks based on equality and identical security. The NATO "hopes" boil down to forcing our country to conduct dialogue with the United States within the sights of the new U.S. nuclear missiles deployed in Europe. Soviet people cannot agree to such "talks" -- if they can be called that.

Up to now the consultations within this group's framework have served as a cloak for the preparations for a start of deployment of the Pershing II and cruise missiles. Now NATO is being forced to maneuver. People here are trying to shift the responsibility for the start of a dangerous new arms race spiral in Europe from Washington and its closest allies to the socialist states. During this group's previous session, efforts were made to prove that the blame for the failure of the Geneva talks lay with the USSR and not the United States and NATO, which started to deploy their new missiles targeted on the Soviet Union when those talks were still in progress.

The group's current session pursues the same aims. That is, to delude the European public so as to who is responsible for the current aggravation of the military threat on our continent.

It is noteworthy that R. Burt virtually admitted that there was a period before the start of deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles when the USSR was not creating new missile bases in the Western part of its territory. This essentially refutes the oft-repeated NATO lie that the Soviet side did not observe the unilaterally declared moratorium on basing medium-range missiles -- the lie which justified bringing the new U.S. nuclear missiles to Europe.

The "dialogue" whose renewal NATO is trying so hard to secure would in fact be only a cover for continuing the buildup of the U.S. first-strike potential in Europe. As the Brussels session demonstrated graphically, the NATO partners' efforts are still aimed at hiding the West's dangerous desire to secure military superiority over the socialist states behind a "peace-loving" cloak.

NATO EXERCISE INVOLVING IRAN 'INVASION' SCORED

PM271541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 84 First Edition p 5

[Yu. Kharlanov "Rejoinder": "Provocateurs"]

[Text] It has long been known that the NATO brass have a wild and fertile imagination.

This is not news to anybody. Nonetheless, they have managed to pull a surprise: AFP reports from the NATO headquarters that "since the morning of 20 February the bloc's top political and military leaders are in the throes of an invasion of Iran (naturally, an imaginary one)" by whom do you think? Well, "Soviet troops," of course.

In response to this "imaginary invasion" the United States has decided to dispatch troops to the Near East and the Persian Gulf area, including a number of its units stationed in the FRG and other European NATO countries. And their NATO allies, primarily West Germany, are organizing emergency mobilization measures to replace the personnel and hardware that are being transferred to the Iranian borders. This is the scenario of the NATO staff maneuvers which began on Monday.

There is no need to mention the blatantly provocative nature of these by no means innocent games. Under cover of their militarist fantasies, the Washington and NATO "script-writers" are deliberately and maliciously casting aspersions on our country. What then is the value of Western appeals for "confidence building," when this confidence is being so crudely undermined by NATO's outrageous spectacles!

NATO EXERCISES 'NEUTRALIZE' NORWEGIAN POLICY

LD271925 Moscow TASS in English 1802 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 27 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes:

From February 28 to March 22 NATO will carry out a comprehensive exercise codenamed "Avalanche Express Team Work" in the North Atlantic and in the northern part of Norway. The exercise will involve about 40,000 officers and men, 150 warships and 30 planes and helicopters from nine NATO countries, including the USA, Canada, Britain and West Germany.

NATO's feverish militarist activity confirms the enhanced attention which the Washington administration and the NATO top brass continue to attach to Norway, "NATO's northern sentry," and to turning that country into a major U.S. and NATO outpost in the north of Europe. For instance, the USA has already imposed on Norway an agreement on advance stockpiling of U.S. heavy weaponry and combat technology in the country. Artillery guns capable of firing nuclear and neutron shells have already been deployed in the Trondelag area. Dozens of Norwegian airfields and naval bases are being modernized to accommodate nuclear-capability planes and missile submarines.

NATO's new major act of "muscle-flexing" in the north of Europe is taking place at a time when the conference on confidence building measures, security and disarmament in Europe is taking place in Stockholm, discussing, in particular, major Soviet initiatives aimed at creating an atmosphere of trust among states.

It is also small wonder that a well-rehearsed and preplanned anti-Soviet show, enacted by the right-wing press over another "unidentified" submarine in Norwegian waters, has been used as a propaganda cover for NATO's "big war games." The press is engaged in a malicious campaign to whip up tension in the north of Europe and to incite mistrust and enmity between neighbouring countries.

Using the notorious "Soviet military threat" myth as a cover, the Pentagon chiefs and NATO generals are trying hard to push through their militarist plans, fraught with dangerous consequences.

Their purpose is clear, namely, to drag Norway even deeper into the morass of war preparations and to tie the "northern flank" of NATO even stronger to U.S. nuclear strategy so as to neutralise the principles of Norwegian defence policy stipulating the non-deployment of foreign troops and atomic weapons in the territory of the country in peacetime. These insidious schemes are also exposed by press reports about the Pentagon's plans to deploy cruise missiles in Scandinavian NATO countries.

This dangerous policy is being rejected ever stronger by the mass of the population, by the public in Norway and all the other Scandinavian countries. Ever more Norwegians realize that the implementation of the U.S. and NATO plans will bring the threat of war to the very threshold of Europe. Denouncing the U.S. Administration's course aimed at ensuring for Washington dominant positions in the world, they advocate peace, security and good-neighbourliness in the north of Europe and in the whole of the European Continent.

ENVOY GRINEVSKIY: STOCKHOLM CDE NOT PROGRESSING

PM241427 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 23 Feb 84 p 20

[Interview with Soviet chief delegate to Stockholm CDE conference Oleg Grinevskiy by Harald Hamrin: "No Progress at All"]

[Text] After 5 weeks the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe has not made any progress at all worth mentioning. It is even unclear what direction the conference's work will take.

This is the gloomy picture painted by the Soviet Union's chief delegate, Ambassador Oleg Grinevskiy, in an interview with DAGENS NYHETER. Not surprinsingly, Ambassador Grinevskiy lays the blame for the failure thus far on the United States and the other NATO States, which according to the Soviet diplomat refuse to discuss the "big and important questions" and are instead trying to concentrate attention on more or less unimportant marginal problems.

"If you are going to build a bridge, first you have to agree on how the bridge is to be built -- parallel with the river or straight across it," Ambassador Grinevskiy said. "Only then can you talk about materials and the color of the bridge."

In an interview with DAGENS NYHETER 10 days ago, chief U.S. delegate James Goodby adopted a more positive tone. No real negotiations had started as yet, Goodby said, but this was not to be expected. First the representatives of the various countries must put forward their general positions and take each other's pulse a little. It is in May at the earliest, when the conference meets for its second session, that can there be any suggestion, according to Goodby, of proper negotiations.

"I am neither disappointed nor surprised," Ambassador Grinevskiy said, commenting on his U.S. counterpart's statements. "But unfortunately I have to say that the conference has not made any real progress with staking out the general direction our work should take."

The point of departure for Ambassador Grinevskiy's line of argument is that "the present situation in the world is very serious." The United States and other NATO states have begun the deployment of new medium-range nuclear arms in Western Europe. A discussion is going on within NATO about the possibility of a first strike using nuclear arms.

"And this is being discussed not with reference to the moon, but with reference to Europe," Grinevskiy said. "In other words, tension is very high."

In this situation, the Soviet Union has put proposals before the "Stockholm conference for a number of "serious and comprehensive measures" aimed at creating confidence between the European states. Ambassador Grinevskiy mentioned above all an agreement on the nonuse of military force and a commitment by the nuclear states that none of them will be the first to resort to nuclear arms.

For their party, the NATO states have proposed measures which, according to Grinevskiy, mean "insignificant steps, which do not racially improve the situation in Europe." The Soviet Union is also willing to discuss this type of confidence and security building measure -- such as an extension of the undertaking to give advance warning of military exercises and improved rules for inviting military observers to such exercises.

"But to limit the work of the conference to one single area would be to reduce the possibilities reposing in this conference," Ambassador Grinevskiy said. "If we want to live up the demands of the situation, the conference should tackle the big questions first and foremost."

The Western objections to what people in the West see as solemn but empty declarations of nonaggression, for example, Grinevskiy dismisses with firmness. "We are not proposing a repeat of the UN Charter's declaration of nonaggression, for example," he said. "We are proposing an agreement which is binding and formulated in the way required by international law."

He also stressed that what the Soviet Union has in mind is not only a nonaggression treaty between NATO and the Warsaw Pact but between all the 35 states taking part in the Stockholm conference.

Such a treaty would also be valid between the various states WITHIN [word in bold face in original] the two military alliances -- something which has been proposed in the past by both Romania and West Germany.

Ambassador Grinevskiy did not want to make any direct comments on the 19-point Swedish program that has been presented to the group of neutral and nonaligned states in the form of a working paper. However, but he made it very clear that there is still a long way to go before such detailed and concrete packages as the one in the mind of the Swedish delegation can be considered.

"Every country and every delegation can of course, decide for itself how it wants to proceed," Grinevskiy said. "But in my view, it is unproductive to discuss detailed rules for confidence building measures now."

He concluded by telling the old fable about the child who visited a zoo and later talked delightedly about the little insect, but did not say a word about the big elephant. "It is as if some NATO delegations are stubbornly refusing to see the big elephant and are only concentrating on the little insect," Grinevskiy said. To use Grinevskiy's terms, the elephant is a nonaggression treaty. The little insect is advance warning of military exercises.

CHINA INVITED TO JOIN PALME, BRANDT COMMISSIONS

PM240959 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 14 Feb 84 p 2

[Georgiy Arbatov "Debate" article: "China Has Been Invited to the Palme Commission"]

[Text] Within the Palme Commission, there are divergent views about who is responsible for the tense situation that has now arisen in the world, about what must now be done, and about what is the greatest threat to mankind.

The Palme Commission's first joint meeting with the Brandt Commission, which deals with North-South problems, has made the discussion even more pointed. We had an opportunity to hear the views of a number of people with whom we met at the same table for the first time and they questioned a number of theses which seemed to us unchallengeable. One of these was the question of a 1-year pause in the deployment of nuclear arms, so that the way could be paved for a resumption of negotiations. Many speakers were speaking of a "moratorium," something which has a narrower meaning than the proposal for a freeze on nuclear arsenals put before the UN General Assembly.

In this complicated and alarming situation, it was nevertheless possible to agree on a document demanding a halt to the deployment of new nuclear arms in Europe. Allowing mankind to escape another round of the arms race is a task of such primary importance that every member of the two commissions was forced to look at his own position with the greatest responsibility.

I believe that the final document will give all those involved in the fight for disarmament and peace new cause for reflection.

Not all the contributions were well-intentioned. Representatives of right-wing circles also raised their voices, attempted to apply pressure, to destroy or spoil the impression of the important joint work. However, the majority of participants did not support such attempts.

At the meeting of the commissions proposals were also made that the Chinese representatives be included in both commissions. As far as I know, China has been invited to join the Brandt Commission, and I am able to confirm with certainty that it has been invited to the Palme Commission. As is well known, China has not been previously represented on either commission.

The People's Republic of China has already begun to emerge from the isolation which meant that it found itself outside the discussion of such key problems of our age as security and disarmament.

It is very important that China -- like all the other states which do not as yet participate in our major discussion of security and disarmament problems -- should begin to participate in this work and hopefully do so with constructive proposals. China is a nuclear power, and without the involvement of all nuclear powers it is difficult to speak of international security.

UN COMMITTEE VIEWS USSR NON-USE OF FORCE DRAFT

LD250607 Moscow TASS in English 0543 GMT 25 Feb 84

[Text] New York February 25 TASS -- The importance of the earliest implementation of the tasks of specifying and legally endorsing strict commitments of states to resolve disputes and differences between them only by peaceful means has been stressed at a session here of the U.N. special committee on enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of non-use of force in international relations. The committee is examining a draft world treaty submitted by the Soviet Union. The latest session of the U.N. General Assembly showed that the idea of concluding such a treaty finds broad international backing.

The USSR's permanent representative to the United Nations O.A. Troyanovskiy, addressing the committee's meeting, said: The essence of the USSR's proposal for concluding a world treaty is that force be excluded from the practice of international relations and renunciation of the use of both nuclear and conventional armaments be made a binding law of international life.

UK'S ROLE IN EAST-WEST RELATIONS VIEWED

LD261738 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Feb 84

[From the "International Panorama" program, presented by Stanislav Kondrashov -- announcer-read report]

[Excerpt] In Geneva, the disarmament conference has been discussing the question of an international convention on banning chemical weapons. Attention was drawn to the Soviet position. One of the main thorny questions is the question of control, for which the Soviet Union had earlier proposed various methods. Another proposal has been submitted on our readiness to positively examine the question of the permanent presence of representatives of international control at specialized facilities for the destruction of reserves of chemical weapons.

The Soviet initiative provoked favorable response. The British Foreign Office in particular welcomed it as an important step. Overall, in the past few weeks, London has shown a demonstrative interest in an improvement in relations between East and West. It is said that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher would like to soften her reputation as the Iron Lady. It was in this key that she interpreted her trip to Moscow to attend the funeral of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. The Soviet press reported the content of the conversation between Margaret Thatcher and General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko. It was said that a change for the better in the situation which has taken shape in the world requires efforts not only from the USSR and its allies, but also from the NATO countries, including Great Britain. It was pointed out that given the appropriate readiness on the British side, bilateral relations between our countries could improve.

The London TIMES recently published a curious article entitled "Thatcher presents her blueprint for detente." The article states: The fast-growing interest of Margaret Thatcher to relations between East and West is certainly not the result of a sudden conversion or short-term tactical considerations. This interest is the outcome of a very careful study by the British Government of all aspects of relations between East and West. The article reports that in the opinion of the British prime minister, the shrinking contacts between East and West has brought about a serious danger of misunderstanding. Contacts on a wide circle of questions, including regional ones such as the Middle East and southern Africa must be made. In the field of economic relations, the article explains, the aim is to find a middle way between the optimistic, compliant approach of the seventies, and the punitive measures upheld by a certain person in Washington.

What can be said to this? Certain of the wording is disputable, but in principle one cannot object to the article's overall positive mood. The world is big enough for good deeds, and good deeds are required; they are required and accepted even of those who were previously inclined to work in the other direction.

But contacts hardly justify themselves and can hardly continue if they are just contacts for the sake of contacts. And another disconcerting circumstance: in the presentation of Thatcher's position as contained in the TIMES article, arms control is too narrow a field to bear the whole burden of relations between East and West. It is hard to acknowledge such a position as being constructive. Regional problems, for all their importance, cannot make up for absence of progress -- even worse, a reverse movement -- in such an important field as arms control.

One must not forget that London's position helped the appearance of American missiles in Western Europe. A healthy foundation for East-West relations cannot be found by by-passing the principle of equality and equal security. The Soviet Union again and again confirms this key point.

U.S. ADMIRAL ON PACIFIC BASIN MILITARY BUILD-UP

LD282338 Moscow TASS in English 1629 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Washington February 28 TASS -- Commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in the area of the Pacific and Indian Oceans Admiral William Crowe has spoken in the hearings at the U.S. Congress in connection with the discussion of military appropriations. He said that the Pacific Ocean basis is "a potential security zone" of the United States, with American military presence, including nuclear missile presence, is to grow with every passing year. [sentence as received] The U.S. admiral said that six American aircraft carrier groups equipped with new armaments, Trident submarines, planes of the newest designs, are now stationed in that area on a permanent basis. From his pronouncements it is clear that in the future the United States will replenish its forces in that region with bombers of new types.

In the light of that militaristic statement it becomes obvious why the U.S. Administration interrupted the Soviet-American negotiations on limitation and subsequent reduction of military activity in the Indian Ocean. The speech made by Admiral William Crowe reaffirms that the U.S. Administration acts in exactly the opposite direction and as a priority put forward in that region the task of modernizing strategic nuclear armaments and also of building up the air defence systems of both the United States itself and also a number of other states, primarily Japan.

Further build-up of military potentials of the countries, allied with the United States: Japan, South Korea, Thailand is regarded as a component part of the American military strategy in the Pacific. The proportions of joint military exercises, Crowe said, will be broadening. The U.S. attaches great significance to deployment of American F-16 war planes on the U.S. Misawa air base (Japan).

It is noteworthy that the American admiral specially singled out the use of the "Chinese factor" as a component part of American "political and military designs" in the Pacific Ocean zone. To substantiate that he pointed out, for instance, that Beijing advocates the NATO's preservation and consolidation, that it opposes the USSR and is interested in obtaining Western technology. The American admiral said that the Reagan administration will continue comprehensively building up American military might in areas adjacent to Asian countries.

NEW FRIENDSHIP PROTOCOLS WITH BULGARIANS, DANES

PM271215 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general headline: "Protocol Signed"]

[Text] The signing of the 1984 Protocol on Cooperation Between the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the society for Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship, and the all-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship was held in Moscow 21 February. The document envisages further extending and deepening the fraternal ties between the two countries' publics. The 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria will, in particular, be widely celebrated in both the USSR and Bulgaria.

On the same day, a 1984-1985 cooperation plan between the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the USSR-Denmark Society, and the Denmark-USSR Society was signed.

U.S. OPTIMISM ON EAST-WEST RELATIONS 'AMAZING'

LD290018 Moscow TASS in English 1651 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 28 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Richard Burt, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs, according to an AP news report, voiced "optimism" at his meeting with journalists in Bonn yesterday over the possibility of improving relations between East and West, in particular, between the Soviet Union and the United States. The U.S. official stressed especially the U.S. desire to resume the Geneva talks with the Soviet Union.

Well, the Soviet side has always wanted an improvement both in bilateral relations and in the general political climate between East and West. The question is, however, how sincere Washington is in its desire to improve those relations. It follows from Burt's subsequent statements that the United States in practice continues to hew to its negative positions, to reject the principle of equality and equal security in U.S.-Soviet relations, and does not seek accord on the most important problems of our time, particularly nuclear arms limitation.

At present, especially after new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles began to be deployed in Western Europe, statements are coming from Washington in favour of improving Soviet-U.S. relations. U.S. officials make believe that nothing of consequence has taken place in Europe. Voicing their readiness for talks, the Western leaders would like progress towards "better relations" not to begin from the point at which Western Europe did not have U.S. nuclear missiles but to proceed against the background of the continued deployment of U.S. Pershing-2's and Tomahawk cruise missiles, that is, in the presence of U.S. medium-range nuclear systems. Some of the U.S. NATO allies as well as the Washington politicians go so far as claiming that the climate of East-West relations has improved as a consequence of the deployment of Pershing-2's and Tomahawks. This "optimism" is really amazing: Can the threat of nuclear war introduced in Europe from across the ocean help to improve the political climate? Meanwhile, it is precisely this idea that the U.S. leaders and their NATO allies are trying to sell the public: Look here, policy "from positions of strength" brings dividends to the West.

These allegations are a deliberate misorientation of the public, while Washington's feigned optimism is intended to reassure the Americans and West Europeans that everything is O.K. and that there is nothing to worry about.

This official stand of Washington shows that nothing has yet changed in its approach. To set about putting right relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, the American side should recognize and agree with the basic principles of equality and equal security of the sides, respect for each other's legitimate interests and non-intervention in each other's internal affairs.

The Soviet Union has always wanted even and normal relations with the United States on the basis of the above principles, plus the principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

MONDALE POSITION ON ARMS, USSR RELATIONS VIEWED

LD290553 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 28 Feb 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] Primary elections took place today in the United States of America, in the State of New Hampshire.

Activists of the Republican and Democratic Parties were working upon the composition of their future party congresses. These congresses will put forward Republican and Democratic presidential candidates.

According to the data of the leading American TV companies, Mondale, the former vice president, continues to be in front, both as far as the eight Democratic Party contenders and the State of Iowa are concerned. The analysis of public opinion has shown that the American voters are primarily worried by the problem of unemployment, the problem of American-Soviet relations, and of limitation of nuclear arms. That is why, addressing party activists' meetings, the Democratic Party's presidential hopefuls keep a sharp eye on antiwar demonstrations.

On the day of the New Hampshire primaries, the committee calling itself Voters in Favor of the Freeze appealed to Americans. This committee has appealed fo_ initiating, as part of the 1984 election campaign, a mass movement campaigning for the conclusion between the United States of America and the USSR of an agreement on mutual freeze of nuclear arsenals.

There is no doubt, reads the committee's appeal, that the question of preventing nuclear war and of curbing the arms race is the most important question, since the future of not just Americans, but of all mankind, depends upon it. The first and absolutely essential step in this direction, points out the appeal, should be an agreement between the United States of America and the USSR on freezing tests, manufacture, and deployment of all new types of nuclear arms.

THE NEW YORK TIMES and the CBS TV company have just carried out a nationwide public opinion poll. As a result, it transpired that one in two of those polled fails to approve of the Reagan administration's foreign policy course. Those who took part in the poll favored, by a majority of two to one, the lessening of tension in American-Soviet relations. Sixty-three percent of those polled demanded that the government make efforts to reach agreements on limiting and reducing arms.

That is why Mondale favors a temporary moratorium on tests of antisatellite weapons, on underground nuclear tests, on deployment of certain types of cruise missiles and certain types of ballistic missiles. Mondale also asserts he is for an improvement in relations with the Soviet Union. One cannot rule out the thought that voters are attracted to Mondale because of his position with regard to the main problem that worries Americans.

ROLE OF CAMPAIGN FUNDS IN U.S. ELECTIONS NOTED

LD272301 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 27 Feb 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Excerpts] There have recently been more and more reports coming in from the United States on the very noisy campaign being carried out there in connection with the forthcoming November presidential election.

But what determines the political weight of one or other of the competitors for the post of President in the United States? Which problems worry the American electorate most at the moment?

If one is to believe a very recent poll conducted by NEWSWEEK, in first place is the unemployment problem, and then, about equal, are the problems of U.S.-Soviet relations and nuclear weapons limitations.

Mondale criticizes the present Washington administration with sufficient severity on all these points. He supports improved relations with the Soviet Union and a freeze on nuclear arsenals.

As for internal problems, Mondale has stated -- and I quote -- The present administration is serving the interests of the rich more than any previous administration, and its greatest favorites are the military contractors.

Bearing in mind Mondale's position on internal policies, the U.S. trade union association AFL-CIO has already announced its support, and called for the removal of tax concessions introduced by the present administration for rich men and for corporations, and also for measures to be taken to reduce unemployment and the budget deficit. They call all these problems bombs on slow fuses, which sooner or later will explode.

But there is still more than half a year until the presidential elections, and the result of these elections is decided -- as is known -- not so much by the arguments of this or that candidate as, above all, by the size of his bank account. And in this respect, the balance between the Democrats and the Republicans is clearly not in favor of the former.

The Republican Party's National Committee has announced that it plans to spend twice as much money as the Democrats on its election campaign. On advertisements alone, above all on television, the Reagan-Bush-84 Election Committee intends to spend, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, $24 million.

During this type of party gathering, which is more reminiscent of a Hollywood show, money is collected for the Reagan election fund.

Where do such great amounts of money come from? Do they only come from the election shows? No, by no means all sources of these so-called donations are officially named. Here one must recall Mondale's words about the fact that the present administration's favorites are the military contractors. And if one bears in mind what huge sums they get from Washington's military allocations, then it is quite conceivable that in return not a little money also comes into the Republican Party coffers.

SOVIET OFFICIALS RECEIVE U.S. BUSINESSMAN

Meeting With Marchuk

LD282229 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 28 TASS -- Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Science and Technology, today received William Verity, co-chairman of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council and chairman of the Board of the U.S. "Armco" Corporation.

The sides discussed the further extension of the council's contribution to scientific and technical cooperation.

Meeting With Baybakov, Sushkov

LD282226 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 28 TASS -- Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee Nikolay Baybakov today received the co-chairman of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council (ASTEC), Chairman of the Board of the American "Armco" Corporation William Verity.

They discussed the state and prospects of Soviet-American trade and economic relations.

Taking part in the conversation was the ASTEC co-chairman from the Soviet side, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Vladimir Sushkov.

Discussion on Cooperation

LD282233 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 28 TASS -- The Minister of Ferrous Metallurgy of the USSR Ivan Kazanets, the Minister of the Gas Industry Vasiliy Dinkov and the President of the Presidium of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry Yevgeniy Pitovranov had a meeting here with the co-chairman of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council (ASTEC), Chairman of the Board of the American "Armco" Corporation William Verity.

During the conversation they discussed possibilities of Soviet-American cooperation in concrete fields, questions concerning ASTEC's assistance to the development of trade and economic ties between Soviet organisations and United States business circles.

It was noted that an expansion of business contacts would facilitate the deepening of equal and mutually advantageous long-term cooperation and mutual understanding between the two countries.

USSR-PRC CONSULTATIONS SET TO START 12 MARCH

LD290940 Moscow TASS in English 0923 GMT 29 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing February 29 TASS -- In accordance with agreement reached between China and the Soviet Union, the fourth round of Soviet-Chinese consultations at the level of special envoys -- deputy foreign ministers of the two countries -- will take place in Moscow from March 12, Wan Zhengyu, deputy head of the press department of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China told a regular press briefing for Chinese and foreign journalists here today.

ZHAO ZIYANG RECEIVES BRZEZINSKI DELEGATION

LD281937 Moscow TASS in English 1841 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Washington February 28 TASS -- Receiving a delegation of the Strategic and International Studies Centre of Georgetown University (USA) led by the centre's senior consultant Zbigniew Brzezinski, Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, said that the Chinese Government was optimistic about the development of Chinese-U.S. relations. According to him U.S. news agencies quote XINHUA as saying, Chinese-U.S. relations should be put on a broader basis so that they should develop "consistently and steadily." The Chinese head of government stressed that Taiwan was the most important problem.

President Reagan also touched upon prospects for U.S.-Chinese relations during his meeting with Asian Americans. He said, in particular, that the United States would not seek to develop its relations with China to the prejudice of relations with the Taiwan regime, with which, according to him, Washington maintained very close economic and cultural contacts. The United States, he added, would continue to meet Taiwan's needs under the 1979 law on relations with Taiwan (Zhao Ziyang insisted specifically on the abrogation of that law during his recent visit to the United States.) In other words, he made it clear that his administration was not going to agree to substantial cuts in the supplies of arms and war technology with a view to their subsequent complete discontinuation, which China is constantly demanding.

U.S. Senator Mark Hatfield has said that this year U.S. military aid to Taiwan will be similar in volume to last year's aid, that is, will be worth 750-780 million U.S. dollars.

Mentioning his talks with Zhao Ziyang during the latter's visit to the United States, the President said that the Chinese premier should be encouraged by the fact that, winning new friends, we do not abandon old ones.

Political observers here view Reagan's statement as actual confirmation that his administration will continue to pursue a policy of "two Chinas."

USTINOV EARLY MARCH VISIT TO INDIA ANNOUNCED

PM281936 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "On D.F. Ustinov's Upcoming Visit to India"]

[Text] By agreement Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, will pay an official visit to the Republic of India in the first half of March.

KABUL MEETING MARKS AFGHAN-SOVIET TIES JUBILEE

PM281426 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Festive Meeting"]

[Text] A festive meeting of the Afghan public has been held here to mark the 63d anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Afghan treaty on the establishment of friendly relations.

Addressing the meeting, Emtiyaz Hasan, member of the PDPA Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society, emphasized that the signing of this treaty was highly significant for the development of relations between the two countries. The great Lenin followed with profound attention the struggle waged by the peoples of the east, including Afghanistan, for freedom and independence. The Soviet worker and peasant state was the first to recognize independent Afghanistan and to establish relations of friendship and cooperation with it, E. Hasan noted. The 1921 treaty reflected the will of both peoples to struggle jointly against imperialism and exploitation. The friendship between the Soviet and Afghan peoples was developed even further following the April revolution's victory in our country, the speaker said. Giving us support at a time which was difficult for our country, the Soviet Union demonstrated yet again that it is a sincere friend of the Afghan people, and had it not been for the USSR's assistance there would be no free and independent Afghanistan today, E. Hasan declared.

Under the conditions of stepped up international tension, when mankind is threatened by war as a result of the policy implemented by imperialism, the Soviet Union, together with the other socialist countries, acts as a reliable defender of peace, the speaker pointed out. The Soviet Union's latest peace initiatives and the measures aimed at strengthening the security of the USSR and the other socialist countries in connection with the siting of U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe are meant to eliminate the threat hanging over mankind. Soviet-Afghan friendship, E. Hasan said in conclusion, will strenthen through the centuries.

AFGHAN 'DUSHMANS' ATTACK, WOUND USSR AIRMEN

PM281558 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Feb 84 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Ready for Great Feats"]

[Excerpts] Many examples show that the present defenders of the land of October travel the path of great feats and heroism. Is not the circumnavigation of the world by the crews of Soviet nuclear-powered submarines, for instance, akin to a heroic exploit? Or the sappers' brave actions in defusing the thousands of explosive devices left over from the war? And how much courage and heroism is displayed by the servicemen who fulfill their international duty in Afghanistan?

Not so long ago, the crew of an AN-12 Soviet transport plane conveying food, petroleum products, and warm clothing to the inhabitants of the Afghan district of Khowst accomplished a truly heroic feat. Dushmans subjected the plane to fierce fire while it was being unloaded. Five of the 8 airmen were wounded. The commander of the aircraft, Captain Viktor Tsaralov, too, was wounded in the right arm. In this extremely complex and dangerous situation the crew managed to remain self-possessed, carry out its task, and then quickly prepare the aircraft for takeoff.

The spiritual basis of the Soviet servicemen's heroism always has been and will be their communist conviction, faith in the correctness of the cause which they are called upon to defend, love for the motherland, and devotion to the moral ideals characteristic of our socialist society. This is why training men for great feats means above all tempering them ideologically and morally, educating them in the spirit of Soviet patriotism, pride in our motherland -- the first country of socialism, in our Soviet way of life, and in the spirit of constant readiness to defend the gains of October, weapons in hand. The whole system of military-patriotic education must be geared to this, with schools, the Komsomol, DOSAAF organizations, and figures in literature and art making their contribution. Ideological educational work of commanders, political personnel, and the Armed Forces' party and Komsomol organizations must be oriented toward this goal.

Being ready for great feats... These words assume a special meaning today. An uneasy situation prevails in the world at present. Fueling tension and escalating the arms ace, latter-day "crusaders" from Washington are threatening to thrust the world into the abyss of nuclear war. Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee February extraordinary plenum described these actions by the aggressive imperialist forces as reckless and adventurist, and emphasized: "We will continue to take care to strengthen our country's defense capability and to provide ourselves with sufficient means to cool the hot heads of bellicose adventurists." Maintaining utmost vigilance and combat readiness -- this is what is required of Soviet servicemen in these circumstances. It is their sacred patriotic duty to be ready at any moment to take up the defense of the socialist fatherland and of the gains of socialism, and to embark, without hesitation, on heroic deeds for the sake of this great cause.

SOVIET TROOPS GIVE 'FRATERNAL AID' TO AFGHANS

LD272111 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 27 Feb 84

[From the Vremya newscast; V. Fadeyev report over video from Afghanistan, entitled: Carrying Out Their International Duty]

[Text] The service being carried out on Afghan soil by young men from the most varied cities, outlying districts and corners of our homeland is steeped in the lofty meaning of the concept of international duty. These words have been familiar to them since classroom days, but they have had occasion to understand their meaning properly and to absorb them into their own consciousness under Afghan skies. Any of these soldiers and officers knows that the appeal for help on behalf of the Afghan people was in its time addressed precisely to him. [video shows Soviet soldiers lined up, camera pans over ranks, some close-ups]

[Lieutenant Colonel M. Novikov, identified from caption] After coming here, I have become convinced with my own eyes how good and hard-working these people are. We see grief, blood, death, children, women, old people -- our Soviet soldiers cannot turn away and not help the Afghan people carry out the tasks the people are striving to perform.

[Fadeyev] Our young men have to serve shoulder-to-shoulder with Afghan soldiers. The revolutionary army is still young. It is still learning how to defend the first gains of the revolution and its fatherland from hostile encroachments from outside. And the Soviet people are giving it fraternal aid in this task. [video shows Soviet soldiers instructing Afghan soldiers, tanks driving across plain]

LETTERS TO, FROM SOVIET SOLDIERS IN DRA FEATURED

PM271131 [Editorial Report] Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 February 1984 carries on page 4 an unattributed feature headlined "Two Addresses" which consists of two photographs and two letters prefaced by an introductory paragraph. The feature is carried under the rubric "Service in Afghanistan." The first photograph shows one man and two women sitting in a plainly decorated room looking at photographs. The second photograph shows a uniformed soldier in a helmet looking at what is presumably a letter with what appear to be a hill and a blank sky behind him.

The text of the item reads as follows:

"One photograph was taken by V. Sukhodolskiy in Afghanistan, the other by V. Drachev in Minsk. A mother and son captured at a happy moment -- the arrival of a long-awaited letter. With their permission we are publishing these letters today. People cannot fail to be moved either by the soldier's words or the mother's. There is so much love, anxiety, and hope hidden behind every line....

"To Yelena Romanovna Bondarenko, Apartment 96, Block 2, 26 Yakubovskiy Street, Minsk, USSR.

"'Greetings from Kabul!

"'Hello Mom. Warm greetings from your son Misha. Don't be offended, dear mother, that I write so rarely. That's the way service is. If you think about it, it is ridiculous; I wait for letters from you and you from me. Now I solemnly promise that I will write more often.

"'And now a little about myself. Military service is proceeding normally for me. I feel fine. You asked about the weather -- it is frosty here, like it is at home in Belorussia.

"'How is our Valya, Mom? I wish her good health and courage, of course.

"'Generally I'd like you to write about everything that you are doing. And more often. If only you knew how much people here look forward to news from home. But surely you don't have to describe what it means to wait for the mailman. Do you really check our mailbox 10 times a day?

"'Mom, please don't worry so much about me. Look after yourself. Don't write so seriously, I can read between the lines how worried you are. I promose you: Nothing will happen to me. After all, I have loyal friends alongside me. We have become brothers here...

"'Love, Misha"

"The DRA.

"To Mikhail Bondarenko, Field Post Office."

"'Greetings from Minsk!

"'Hello, dear son! This is your mom, Vasya, Valya, and little Allochka writing.

"'First I would like to write about our life here. We are expecting an addition to the family. When you return there will be someone new to greet you. Valya is already on maternity leave. She sends you a greeting and thanks for your kind words. She promises you a nephew.

"'Misha, even strangers are thinking about you. The other day I received a letter from Nina Ivanovna Sirotkina from Smolensk. She read about you in the newspaper and decided to write to me. I couldn't read her letter without crying. "Dear Yelena Romanovna, you have raised a fine son. The motherland needs sons like that so that people can live and work peacefully."

"'Dear son, this woman also has a son in the army. We have the same kind of fraternity here as you do. And we are helping each other to live, wait, and have faith.

"'I know that you have very little time to write. Don't try to write a lot, just try to write a little more often. After all, mothers do not expect words from their sons. Just take a piece of paper and write: "Hello, Mom." I will understand everything, son.

"'We look forward to your reply. We send you a big kiss. Your Mother.'"

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET COMMANDER VISITING THAILAND

PM281523 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Feb 84 Second Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Emissary's Trip"]

[Text] Bangkok, 24 Feb -- Admiral S.R. Foley, commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, has arrived here on a 5-day visit. As the local press reports, he will discuss questions connected with providing Thailand with U.S. military aid in the event of "outside invasion" and will also study in detail the program for the upcoming joint maneuvers of the two countries' navies during talks with representatives of Thailand's top military circles.

Commenting on the visits to the ASEAN states' capitals by U.S. military representatives -- which have become more frequent recently -- local observers note with concern that they are a cover for Washington's plans to raise "defensive links with the region's countries to a qualitatively new level and prepare the ground to involve them in the dangerous U.S. military preparations in Southeast Asia.

ZARKOVIC, SFRY DELEGATION CONTINUE MOSCOW VISIT

Talks With Kuznetsov Held

AU280821 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 27 Feb 84

[VJESNIK correspondent Bogoljub Lacmanovic report from Moscow]

[Excerpts] The Yugoslav-Soviet talks began in the Kremlin today.

In these talks, both sides carried out a detailed analysis of their bilateral relations on the well-known principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference, and equality -- the principles that were established by the two sides in their relations with the Belgrade Declaration of 1955 and the Moscow Statement of 1956.

Informing his guests about the development of the Soviet Union, Kuznetsov stressed that the political course of the Soviet Union set at the 26th CPSU Congress remains unchanged.

Views were also exchanged on the international situation. Each side presented its view of the current international problems, with a common emphasis on concern at the very complex international situation and the common position that now all world states must strive for an improvement in international relations. The Yugoslav side particularly pointed out that the road of improving the international situation lies in universal negotiations and not in bloc contests. It was noted by both sides that the Stockholm conference has shown its first encouraging results.

In the Moscow talks, the Yugoslav side informed the Soviet hosts about Yugoslavia's international activities and especially the role of the nonaligned countries as an independent and autonomous factor on the road of healing the international situation.

Talks 'Highly Assessed'

AU281654 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 28 Feb 84

[VJESNIK correspondent Bogoljub Lacmanovic report from Moscow]

[Text] The 2-day Yugoslav-Soviet talks held by Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other personalities of the two countries ended in Moscow this morning. During the talks, which passed in an atmosphere of mutual confidence and respect, both sides highly assessed the past Yugoslav-Soviet relations and the road for further developing and deepening comprehensive relations between the two countries that has been traced on the well-known principles. The two sides particularly stressed the importance of Yugoslav-Soviet economic cooperation, about which it was said that it is beneficial for both sides.

In the exchange of views on the international situation, both sides expressed concern over the very complex international situation and the joint position was set forth that today all countries of the world must make efforts to achieve an improvement of international relations. In the talks the Yugoslav side particularly stressed the role of the nonaligned countries and the Nonaligned Movement as an independent and autonomous political factor on the road of improving international relations.

After the talks, Vasiliy Kuznetsov gave a luncheon on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in honor of Vidoje Zarkovic and members of the Yugoslav delegation. On this occasion, Kuznetsov and Zarkovic exchanged toasts. This afternoon, it is envisaged that Vidoje Zarkovic will meet and have talks with Konstantin Chernenko, new general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in the Kremlin. Tomorrow morning, prior to their 1-day visit to Baku, Vidoje Zarkovic and Lazar Mojsov will have talks in the Kremlin with Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and foreign minister.

Bilateral Relations Discussed

LD281540 Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 28 TASS -- Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Boris Aristov, deputy foreign minister of the USSR, and Vidoje Zarkovic, vice-president of the collective Presidency of Yugoslavia, Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs of Yugoslavia, Jon Srbovan, member of the federal Executive Council, and Milojko Drulovic, ambassador of Yugoslavia to the USSR, concluded their talks in the Kremlin today.

During the talks today they continued the discussion of questions of bilateral relations and some pressing international problems.

The sides voiced satisfaction with the results of the exchange of opinions that had taken place and expressed the conviction that it will facilitate the further strengthening and development of relations of friendship and mutual cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the interests of the people of both countries and the cause of peace and socialism.

A joint communique was adopted on the results of the talks and will be published.

Also today a luncheon was given in honour of Vidoje Zarkovic on behalf of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at which Vasiliy Kuznetsov and Vidoje Zarkovic exchanged friendly toasts.

Present at the luncheon were Ivan Arkhipov, Petr Strautmanis, vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Tengiz Menteshashvili, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other Soviet and Yugoslav officials.

Vidoje Zarkovic visited the Lenin Mausoleum and place a wreath there.

A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier near the Kremlin walk.

Talks With Kuznetsov End

LD281903 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1707 GMT 28 Feb 84

["Zarkovic, Kuznetsov Talks Close" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Moscow, February 28 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union today (Tuesday) expressed satisfaction on the successful and stable development of bilateral relations and called for their further advancement.

In their talks yesterday and today, which lasted more than four and a half hours, Vice-President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Vidoje Zarkovic and First Vice-Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Vasiliy Kuznetsov stated that in their relations, the two countries take care about the specific features and differences stemming from their different internal development and international positions.

In today's closing round of talks, they reaffirmed the lasting importance of the Belgrade Declaration and the Moscow Statement, where the principles of relations between the two countries were defined in the mid-1950's.

Kuznetsov assessed Yugoslav-Soviet relations as stable, good, friendly and frank, which is in the interest of the peoples of the two countries. Zarkovic pointed out the long-term and balanced nature of these relations, and said that mutually beneficial cooperation is conducive to the development of both countries.

In discussing international relations, Zarkovic and Kuznetsov noted that the strained world situation is giving rise to justified concern, and said that the efforts of the international community should be directed towards surmounting the present difficult and dangerous situation.

Both sides stressed that the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament is an encouraging sign and that in its further course, it will offer chances for paving the way to better international relations.

The Yugoslav side emphasized the importance of observing the spirit of Helsinki and all measures enabling a return to (?universal detente).

The Yugoslav delegation will be received this afternoon by Soviet party leader Konstantin Chernenko. Later, its members will tour the Yuriy Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Center.

Meet With Chernenko

LD281530 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Today Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, member of the LCY Central Committee. Taking part in the conversation were Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Mojsov, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, member of the LCY Central Committee.

During the conversation, an exchange of opinions took place on questions of Soviet-Yugoslav relations and also on topical international problems. The firm determination of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia to work persistently for a strengthening of peace and security of the peoples and to avert a thermonuclear catastrophe was stressed. The mutual desire for further development and deepening of fruitful cooperation between the CPSU and LCY, the USSR and SFRY, was expressed, on the basis of the existing joint documents and accords. The meeting passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Attending the meeting were Sharapov, assistant to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR.

'Friendly' Relations Noted

LD281654 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1614 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow 28 Feb (TANJUG) -- Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received in the Kremlin this afternoon Vidoje Zarkovic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and members of the Yugoslav delegation Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Milojko Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR. In a 1-hour conversation, which proceeded in friendly and cordial atmosphere, an exchange of views was carried out on cooperation between the SFRY and USSR and the LCY and CPSU, and on topical questions of international relations.

It was noted with satisfaction that relations between the two countries, based on the well-known and jointly adopted principles of mutual respect, independence, and equality, are developed, stable, and friendly, and that they are the result of mutual efforts and in the interests of the two countries' peoples.

The conversation confirmed that mutual interest existed in further developing cooperation in all spheres. The willingness was underlined to continue the practice of mutual visits at the highest level.

Also taking part in the conversation on the Soviet side was Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Kuznetsov, Zarkovic Luncheon Toasts

LD281758 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1345 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow, 28 Feb (TANJUG) -- The CPSU and the USSR Government attach great significance to strengthening and developing comprehensive relations with the SFRY, Vasiliy Kuznetsov said in his toast at a luncheon in honor of the Yugoslav delegation, led by Vidoje Zarkovic.

According to him, this is not motivated by any kind of temporary or economic motivations or calculations, but by the fundamental interests of the peoples of our socialist countries, whose friendship has glorious century-old traditions. The Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, he said, are linked by war cooperation in the years of World War II, while today they are united by joint goals in the struggle to consolidate peace and international security and for social progress.

Kuznetsov stressed that the visit by the SFRY delegation represents for the USSR a part of the implementation of the established practice of political and working contacts between representatives of the two countries: "Such contacts are always useful. This is also confirmed by today's meeting and exchange of views. They are taking place in a comradely and open atmosphere and they have a constructive and working character. We can stress this with satisfaction," he added.

Kuznetsov said that Yugoslav-Soviet relations are today marked by stability and by broad and ramified cooperation in many spheres. Noting, however, that great reserves still exist for their further development, he stated: "We advocate their maximum use in order that Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation can progress successfully." In Kuznetsov's words: "This is in line with the interests of the people of the Soviet Union and of Yugoslavia and serves peace and socialism."

Stressing that the Soviet people are unhesitatingly implementing the decisions of the historic 26th CPSU Congress and of the subsequent Central Committee plenums, Kuznetsov also stressed the "continuity of the political course and readiness to go firmly along the established path -- along the path of communist construction and peace," which, he said, was again confirmed in the speech by Konstantin Chernenko, the new Central Committee general secretary, at the February plenum.

Presenting the well-known Soviet assessment of the international situation and of the causes of the present confrontation, Kuznetsov said that the CPSU and the USSR "are doing everything possible to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, to halt the arms race, and to save peace on the planet." He added that this is also the motivation of the Soviet "major initiatives of principled significance."

"We are in favor of a peaceful resolution of all controversial international problems through serious, equitable, and constructive negotiations," Kuznetsov said quoting Konstantin Chernenko. He said that "today, the great activity by all antiwar, anti-imperialist, and progressive forces in the struggle to preserve and consolidate peace is of particular significance." Kuznetsov stressed that "the Nonaligned Movement, of which Yugoslavia is an active and authoritative member, is an important factor in this struggle."

At the end of his toast, Kuznetsov stressed with satisfaction that "in resolving the main task in the struggle for disarmament, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia have found a common language." He expressed the hope that "mutual understanding and mutual activity (of Yugoslavia and the USSR) in issues of ensuring international security will develop and consolidate, this being necessary in the present complex international situation."

Expressing gratitude for the friendly words and wishes from his host, Vidoje Zarkovic recalled at the beginning of his toast that Soviet-Yugoslav friendship has a long and historic tradition and that its consolidation "has been greatly contributed to by many meetings between President Tito and top Soviet leaders, meetings that have always been of wide significance in the struggle for peace, equal international relations, and social progress in the world."

In Zarkovic's evaluation, this visit and the talks that were held "have shown that relations between our two socialist countries are good and stable. They are characterized by friendship, understanding, trust, openness, and by a very high level of mutually beneficial cooperation in all areas. We established our relations and strengthened them by our reciprocal efforts guided by the interests of our peoples, with mutual respect for the differences in the international position of our two countries and for our own paths of socialist construction", Zarkovic said.

Emphasizing the importance of our relations, Zarkovic stressed that the development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations is "possible because they are based on the principles of equality, sovereignty, independence, noninterference, mutual respect, and reciprocal trust, which we established together in the 1955 Belgrade Declaration and in the Moscow Declaration and statement of 1956. These principles are the result of historic experience and as such are of lasting significance, and, coupled with the already high level of friendly relations that have been attained, constitute a stable basis for expanding our cooperation."

Speaking of the prospects of this cooperation, Zarkovic stressed that [passage indistinct].

Zarkovic said that economic cooperation "based on equality and mutual advantage, has had, for a number of years, an exceptionally important position in our relations. This is an expression of a genuine mutual interest of the economies of the two countries and a result of the positive development of our overall relations." The variety and extent of trade between the SFRY and the USSR, in Zarkovic's view, "calls for mutual efforts and reciprocal understanding so that it may go on expanding and developing without difficulties. Parallel with this, reciprocal division of labor, cooperation, and specialization and collaboration in the technological process must be intensified on the basis of mutual advantage and in keeping with our long-term interests."

Noting that the prospects for relations and cooperation between the SFRY and the USSR are "very good" Zarkovic said: "I am taking advantage of this opportunity to stress that we think very highly of your country's understanding and of the support that you are rendering for our efforts concerning the implementation of our program of economic stabilization."

In the part of his toast devoted to topical international issues, Zarkovic first noted that his talks with his hosts confirmed the joint assessment that the situation "in the world is extremely exacerbated and complex." He stressed that the fundamental interest of every people is to live and develop in peace, independence, and freedom and to be free from fear and threats of any kind. "We are conscious of the fact that in present-day conditions war will cause not only immense sacrifices, devastation, and loss of freedom for many peoples but also the destruction of all the achievements of civilization," Zarkovic said.

In Zarkovic's view, therefore, "it is necessary to take resolute and immediate steps to halt the further worsening of the international situation, to resolve the most topical problems, and to renew detente as a universal process that would encompass all aspects of international relations and in which all countries should participate." Zarkovic stressed that Yugoslavia "actively supports all initiatives leading to international understanding, to the restriction and reduction of arms, thus contributing to creating conditions to start disarmament as an all-embracing process."

In this context he stressed the significance that Yugoslavia attaches to the Stockholm conference "the success of which would represent a fundamental contribution to European security and cooperation." In his view, "it is the duty of all participating countries to contribute, with their efforts and attitudes, to this meeting being a major step in establishing trust" and a return to the process of relaxation on European and world dimensions. Zarkovic also mentioned crisis hotbeds that exist on all continents and that are "a potential source of a broader and even global conflict," and as an example he mentioned the crises in the Near and Middle East.

He stressed that Yugoslavia, in line with its possibilities and on the basis of the original principles of the policy of nonalignment "works actively for the peaceful resolution of all crises, in line with the principle of the right of people to self-determination, to life in full independence and freedom, without external pressures and impositions." "We shall continue to follow this policy, together with all peace-loving countries and forces," Zarkovic said. At the end of his toast he stressed that "the movement of nonaligned countries, as an independent, nonbloc factor, offers acceptable replies to the grave challenges of the present-day because it works consistently for peace, security, and cooperation, for the application of the UN Charter, and for active peaceful coexistence among all states."

SWEDEN SUFFERING FROM 'PERISCOPE FEVER'

PM281418 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Feb 84 Second Edition p 3

[Captain Second Rank V. Kuzar article under the "Apt Remarks" rubric: "Submarine Hallucinations"]

[Excerpts] Medicine, it seems, has still not recorded the illness of "periscope fever." However, the press is writing about it with increasing frequency. Thus when characterizing the campaign being conducted in Sweden over the search for a "secret submarine" allegedly violating Swedish territorial waters, British Vice Admiral (Makdzhiokh) told the Swedish newspaper AFTONBLADET recently that this Scandinavian country has been "hit by 'periscope fever'."

It is probably impossible to agree with the admiral's assertion with regard to the whole country. But it is quite likely that some representatives of Sweden's military circles are suffering from such an ailment. The symptom of this strange "fever" takes the form of a specific hallucination which occurs when every object floating near Sweden's shores, every oil slick, and even every stone accidentally washed up by the waves is seen as a periscope or a trace of a foreign submarine. Necessarily of Soviet origin.

The diagnosis, it seems, is correct. The desire of Sweden's right-wing forces to "see" foreign submarines off their shores conceals the true reasons for "periscope fever." These forces are interested in the arms build-up, in a rapprochement with NATO, and in spreading the "virus" of distrust in the Soviet Union's foreign policy. They are trying to disrupt the traditional good-neighborly relations between the USSR and Sweden and are thus stimulating "submarine hallucinations" of an anti-Soviet character. The aftereffects of this "fever," of course, can only be very unpleasant: They harm not only Sweden's policy of neutrality, but also the process of detente and the consolidation of peace in northern Europe.

SWEDEN'S ANTI-SOVIET CONDITIONING ASSAILED

PM290937 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Feb 84 First Edition p 5

[O. Vakulovskiy article under the "Inventions and Facts" rubric: "Imported Drug"]

[Text] It has become difficult of late to surprise the Swedish reader. He is already accustomed to "perspicacious" journalists daily reminding him about the "threat from the East" and constantly exposing mythical spies dispatched to Sweden once again by the perfidious East.

At the beginning of 1983, AFTONBLADET for example, declared that the drivers of Sovtransavto trucks making trips to Sweden turn out to be not truck drivers at all, but tank drivers in disguise. And they travel here to study the territory where subsequently they intend to carry out military actions. One main argument was absolutely clinching: It turns out that the truck drivers in their cabs were examining...road maps of Sweden, that is to say, the road atlases on sale in every kiosk.

SVENSKA DAGBLADET then informed the slow-witted Swedes what Soviet sportsmen really are. As you will have guessed, they are not sportsmen at all, but, of course, spies yet again...

Nor is there anything that needs to be said about submarines. According to the Swedes' neat turn of phrase, "the Soviet submarines recorded in the Swedish fjords" have become a drug for the mass media.

But there is no limit to journalistic invention. The same SVENSKA DAGBLADET recently carried genuinely "sensational" material. A special training camp has been created on the Soviet Union's territory, the newspaper warns darkly, where Soviet soldiers are being trained to invade Sweden. How? In the following way. In the camp they speak only Swedish, read Swedish newspapers, wear only Swedish military uniform, and, by the way, use not rubles, but kronor.

Before the start of hostilities (hostilities between the Soviet Union and Sweden, it goes without saying,) these soldiers will be conveyed to the Swedish coast on board minisubmarines. Here they will carry out sabotage operations and lay or, conversely, clear mines, SVENSKA DAGBLADET writes. In a nutshell, they will prepare the ground. And then it will begin in earnest...

A qualification must be entered here. In its inventiveness SVENSKA DAGBLADET cannot claim first place. Considerably earlier than it, Lieutenant Commander Anders Tidal divulged his thoughts on this matter in an interview in VARNPLIKTSNYTT, the military servicemen's newspaper:

"War between the Soviet Union and Sweden will begin with Soviet troops, wearing Swedish military uniform as a disguise, putting Swedish military bases out of action. That is how the invasion will begin."

It is dreadful, is it not? It is. Quite recently the peaceful inhabitants of a small town were given a proper fright when a Viggen plane belonging to its own Air Force flew literally just above their heads. The military were asked to account for this, and they readily explained. "It is far better to have a Viggen flying low over your head than to have MIGs flying over your gardens!" It is said that this did not carry a lot of weight with the "gardeners," who had never seen a MIG in their life. The threat of war from the East and Swedish-speaking Russian soldiers. All this is "strong stuff." As fantasy. Now for some facts.

...The prisoner has a hood placed over his head and was then bound with barbed wire. A second prisoner was put in a damp cellar. He was deprived of food and drink. The only interruption was for interrogation. A rubber police truncheon figured among the instruments of "conversation." The officer who conducted the interrogation spoke only Russian.

This all took place, in fact, in Sweden, during the so-called "combat training sessions" which form part of the training program of the military interpreters' school in Uppsala. The SVENSKA DAGBLADET decided not to tell its readers about such training sessions. Perhaps because they are no longer in the realm of fantasy.

In the organizers' opinion, the sessions develop the trainees' "willpower" in case they should fail into the "clutches of the enemy." But the main aim is to give an idea of the methods of treating military prisoners practiced by this very enemy. It is not difficult to guess who is meant by the "enemy," when you take account of the fact that the officers conducting the interrogations converse solely in Russian.

The officers find nothing reprehensible in these "methods." Small wonder once you recall that they received their "basic" training in the United States. The "American school" means acquiring "advanced experience" in the struggle against all those "Russians and communists" over there. This extremely precise definition of the "enemy" is taken from a song. And as, we know, every word of a song has to be followed. Swedish soldiers in the little Swedish town of Arvidsjaur are made to sing this "ditty" by Swedish officers as a marching song. A literal translation is as follows:

"We will kill and cut up the Communists, Russians, and Vietnamese and rape and dismember the women..."

It cannot be said that the Swedes sang the "ditty" willingly. It is a 100-percent import. The words are a direct translation from the "American"...

Washington's strategists would very much like the Swedes to cease eventually being neutrals and become aware of the "great threat coming from the East."

Various attempts are being made to wean the Swedes away from their "dangerous" neutrality and to educate them up in the best American traditions. Military-industrial cooperation, by means of which they wish to harness the neutral country to NATO's political course, is also being used for this purpose. On American training grounds American "ideals" are being hammered into the heads of the Swedish officers attending courses there. And finally, by no means the last important part of all this "education" is being played by reactionary forces in Sweden itself, who are making use of the mass media.

Many people in Sweden today laugh at the newspaper fabrications about a "terrible threat." It is risible. But only from one viewpoint.

SWEDEN, FINLAND, AUSTRIA ON AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS

WA280630 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 16 Feb 84 p 3

["Commentator's Opinion" column by Dmitriy Gorokhov; From "In Defense of Sovereignity"]

[Text] In European countries indignation is growing at the actions of the Pentagon and NATO in deploying new American first-strike missiles on the continent. The realization is spreading in public opinion that this dangerous action threatens all European states, large and small, whether or not they belong to military-political alliances. Recent declarations by official representatives of Europe's neutral states have expressed a clear position on the threat to their sovereignty which the deployment of Pershings and cruise missiles in Western Europe has created.

According to reports from Stockholm, Sweden is modifying its anti-aircraft defense forces in order to shoot down American cruise missiles if they invade the country's air space. As Rear Admiral Bror Stefenson, chief of staff of the defense command of Sweden, recently declared in this connection, the country's leadership "will regard any appearance of cruise missiles in Swedish air space as a violation of its neutrality."

As is known, Finland has already announced that it is taking measures to strengthen surveillance of its airspace and its defense against cruise missiles. Official representatives of this country have asserted that, if American missiles appear in the state's airspace, the Finnish Air Force will be ordered to destroy them.

F. Frischenschlager, Austrian minister for national defense, was asked by Austrian radio to comment on Finland's intention to shoot down cruise missiles. He assessed this as "an entirely appropriate step by that country, which shows that even a great power should not violate its airspace." The minister was asked if he thought such a position was a good example for Austria; he answered: "It seems to me that this is not only an example but an essential obligation for a state which maintains permanent neutrality."

The position of Europe's neutral states is a convincing evidence of the will of the European peoples for peace and to decisively reject any encroachment their sovereignty.

UK'S CHELTENHAM ISSUE SPARKS MASS PROTEST

LD290450 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 28 Feb 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] A mass protest campaign was embarked on in the whole of Britain today against the conservative cabinet's decision to ban trade union activity in the Government Communications Headquarters [GCHQ] in Cheltenham. The center specializes in radio intercepts and in eavesdropping on international telephone calls. Strikes, meetings and demonstrations took place in London, Glasgow, and other cities of the country. These demonstrations are taking place as part of the day of action, proclaimed at the appeal of the British [TUC] Trade Union Council which has 10.5 million members.

The conflict at the GCHQ in Cheltenham arose because members of the center's trade union had refused to undergo the so-called lie detector tests which are humiliating and which encroach on human rights. In response, the government decided to forbid the center's employees to be trade union members and to deprive them of their right to strike.

Today's class demonstrations of the British working people do, however, go beyond the framework of a gesture of solidarity which the member of one single trade union organization; the British working class has, in essence, risen in defense of the whole of the country's trade union movement.

The Conservatives ensured the passage through Parliament of laws that curtail trade unions' right to strike. Currently, Thatcher's government is working on a new law, by means of which it wishes to tear the trade union movement away from its political base, the Labor Party.

In conditions such as these, the ban on the trade union organization in what is a government institution, constitutes a precedent for suppression of the trade unions by the authorities; initially in the whole of the state sector and, subsequently, in the leading areas of the economy. The Conservatives have already taken the first step in this direction. The government plans to declare as illegal the strikes not just in the state institutions, but also in the fields of gas, electricity, and water supplies.

Today's class demonstrations are not devoid of a foreign political aspect as well. The former director of the GCHG Cheltenham admitted that the British authorities had beaned the trade union at the demand of the United States. Thus, working-class Britain protested today also against the American diktat; against the Thatcher cabinet's subservience to it. In connection with today's events, one recalls that 10 years ago, as a result of conflicts with the trade unions, the Heath conservative government had to resign. It, too, attempted to twist the hands of the trade unions.

RYZHOV MEETS WITH MALTA'S FOREIGN MINISTER

LD290456 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 28 TASS -- Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Nikita Ryzhov had a meeting at the USSR Foreign Ministry with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malta Alex Sceberra Trigona, who is in Moscow as a member of a Maltese trade and economic delegation. They discussed prospects of the further development of Soviet-Maltese relations in various fields and also some international questions of mutual interest.

'FAILURE' OF U.S. POLICY IN LEBANON NOTED

LD281914 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 28 Feb 84

[From the Vremya newscast; video talk by Tomas Kolesnichenko, editor of PRAVDA's international information section]

[Text] Hello, comrades. In Lebanon the last act is drawing to a close in the drama which could be called: The Shameful Defeat of U.S. Policy. In fact, this is how news agencies of the entire world comment on the failure of Washington's so-called peace-making mission in Lebanon, announced with so much pomp at the time by President Reagan. It all started with the master of the White House, making use of Israeli aggression, deciding, as the saying goes, to kill two birds with one stone: first, to expand U.S. military presence in Lebanon by sending the Marine Corps there, to effectively deprive Lebanon of statehood by imposing upon it the so-called peace agreement with Israel and keeping the Tel Aviv occupation forces in the south of the country; second, President Reagan greatly needed a spectacular foreign policy gesture that would strengthen his position in the election campaign. On one hand, he would look like a peace-maker, and on the other hand, a decisive leader ready by force of American arms to calm the internecine strife in the Middle East.

Here is the result: The U.S. Marines have been transferred in disgrace onto ships of the 6th Fleet under cover of those ships' weapons. The so-called Reagan peace initiative has failed as well. Another of Washington's travelling salesmen in the Middle East has been left without work. At one time, the office of U.S. special envoy in the Middle East was instituted -- Donald Rumsfeld currently holds the post -- well, today it became known that he is planning to retire; his mission is exhausted.

War-torn Lebanon has again taught a lesson in elementary political literacy: You cannot impose on the people of another country conditions which insult its national dignity, and more: All attempts to impose these conditions by force, even if the force is used by an incomparably stronger power, are doomed to failure.

Now Washington is feverishly looking for a way out of the situation that has been created. The barbaric shelling of Beirut by U.S. ships continues. However what will this do? Will it strengthen the President's position at the coming elections? Will it give him the appearance of a strong personality, of a man ready to go on to the end? Well, as the Americans themselves say, the most dangerous people of all are those who are ready to burn the house down to fry an egg.

MARINE PULLOUT NOT END OF U.S. INVOLVEMENT

LD281345 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] The evacuation of the United States Marines from Beirut Airport over the weekend marks the end of one phase of American involvement in Lebanon. What happens next? The answer came less than an hour after the last Marine had withdrawn to the ships. The huge guns of the battleship New Jersey fired 47 salvos at the positions of the National Patriotic Forces and the Syrian contingent from the pan-Arab force.

On Saturday, it was the first time that the guns of the 6th Fleet opened up on positions in the Christian held-areas around Beirut.

The decision to redeploy the Marines from their sand-bagged positions to the ships taken earlier this year was understood to be a switch in tactics whereby instead of risking more casualties the administration wanted the Marines to be in a safer position. At the same time, it wanted Israel to assume a more active role in the fighting so as not to abandon the main goal of the involvement, that is, consolidating the American grip on the Middle East.

These predictions proved correct. The ships of the Sixth Fleet began massive bombardments of the hills around Beirut and parts of the city as well and last week, for 3 consecutive days, Israeli jets bombed and strafed positions of the National Patriotic Forces. What's more, Israel sent its armored columns across the Awali River in a show of force and, as observers insisted, to intimidate the forces opposing the government of Amin al-Jumayyil.

Nothing has changed in the position of Israel, marked by hostility and confrontation. On Sunday, the Israeli cabinet secretary, Dan Meridor, said that Israel would never negotiate with the PLO, even if the Palestinians recognized Israel's right to exist. The redeployment decision had yet another goal. It sought to add a touch of maturity to the administration's handling of foreign policy matters, an inportant consideration in an election year. It was advertized as an invitation to the Americans to forgive and forget who and why had sent the Marines to Lebanon where 260 of them were killed. Even the commander of U.S. forces in Lebanon, Brigadier General James Joy, had to concede before the pullout that he did not think the solution to the Lebanese problem is a military solution: It's going to be a political solution, he said. But with Israel obviously poised to fight and regular bombardments by the American ships, what kind of a political solution can they offer to Lebanon and the Middle East in general?

Speaking on Monday before a rally of voters, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko said that no objective observer would be led to believe that the way out of the current impasse can be found with the help of naval gunfire and the involvement of the Marines. The Soviet Union, Andrey Gromyko added, has proposed to convene a special international conference on the Middle East, and that offer still stands. The Soviet Union is ready for active cooperation to seek a just and lasting settlement in the Middle East.

Minutes after the last group of Marines on an amphibious troop carrier hit water, a unit of the National Patriotic Forces rolled into the former U.S. compound and hoisted the bright green flag. The Marines took away with them the Stars and Stripes. They left behind the tiny rag-tag monument to the 241 Marines killed on 23 October. The monument used to carry a banner saying the 24th Marine Amphibious Unit came in peace. According to some Lebanese sources, hundreds of civilians have died in the country as a result of American shellings and air raids.

LATEST SITUATION IN IRAN-IRAQ WAR NOTED

LD281346 Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Baghdad February 28 TASS -- Fierce fighting with the participation of infantry, artillery, tanks, and airforce is continuing on the southern flank of the Iranian-Iraqi front. As a spokesman for the Iraqi high military command said, yesterday the Iraqi Airforce bombed and destroyed several tanker ships in the port of Kharg Island (Iran), which handles 90 percent of Iran's oil exports. On the orders of the Iraqi high military command, the port has been blockaded, and ships were warned not to appear in the area of Kharg and other Iranian ports.

According to an Iraqi military communique, more than 2,000 Iranian soldiers were killed on the section of the front of the third and fourth corps operating east of Basra. Iraqi aircraft and helicopters flew yesterday nearly 500 combat missions. Seven Iranian helicopters were downed.

The populated localities of Basra, Mandali, Ash-Shihabi, Zurbattiyah and Khanaqin were intensively shelled by Iranian artillery. There were killed and injured among the civilian population. Tens of apartment houses were destroyed, the communique says.

Nicosia February 28 TASS -- The Iranian news agency IRNA reports from the [word indistinct] of fighting that Iranian troops are continuing the offensive in the southern sector of the front. The agency claims that the troops have cut off the strategic Basra-Al-'Amarah Highway. According to an IRNA report, the losses of the Iraqi troops in that area were more than 4,500 soldiers. Sixty-five tanks and armoured personnel carriers were destroyed, three Iraqi fighter bombers were downed. Since the beginning of the offensive, the Iraqi airforce has lost eight aircraft and ten helicopters. At the same time, a spokesman for the Iranian Army command refuted the reports on an Iraqi Airforce raid on the port of Kharg.

The agency points out that Iranian populated localities were bombed from aircraft and heavily shelled from land. Numerous casualties among the civilian population and serious material damage are reported.

Washington February 28 TASS -- Having arbitrarily declared the Persian Gulf area to be a "zone of its vital interests", the United States Administration is incessantly building up American military presence there and is preparing interventionist actions. Well-informed sources in the Pentagon are quoted here as saying that there is almost no doubt that the United States will, if necessary, use military force in that region. The local political observers recall in this connection the recent threats of President Reagan that the U.S. Navy will be used in the event of Iran blockades the Hormuz Strait. As is known, the Pentagon has sent to the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean area some 30 naval ships, including the aircraft carrier Midway, cruisers, destroyers and amphibious ships. Apart from that, the USA is controlling all flights over the gulf by means of the aircraft equipped with an early radiodirection finding system AWACS. Also preparing together with the United States for military interference in the affairs of the countries of the region is Britain, which has also sent its naval squadron to the Persian Gulf.

The newspaper WASHINGTON POST quotes circles close to the U.S. Administration as saying that in session within the framework of the National Security Council is a special "preliminary crisis planning group" headed by Rear-Admiral John Poindexter. The group was set up last year to examine and prepare possible military actions, the newspaper stresses.

U.S. 'WAITING FOR PRETEXT' TO INTERFERE IN GULF

LD282302 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2022 GMT 28 Feb 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Valdimir Tsvetov; announcer-read report]

[Excerpt] The Iran-Iraq war has been going on for 4 years now. It flared up because of a failure to settle the border question. It led to prolonged trench warfare, with outbursts of fierce fighting, like the current offensive by the Iranian troops.

In the course of the past 4 years, the United Nations Organization, the Islamic Conference Organization, and the Nonaligned Movement have made efforts to end the conflict. Last summer Iraq made a positve response to the peace initiatives and offered to withdraw its troops from Iranian territory. However, the Iranian leadership still does not wish to respond to these initiatives.

The most recent proposal by the UN general secretary to send a mission to both countries which would commence mediatory work is also not being implemented since the Iranian leadership has requested that the arrival of the mission in Iran be postponed.

Meanwhile, people continue to be killed. According to some data, both sides have already lost 200,000 people killed and 600,000 wounded. The Iraqi and Iranian economies have been thrown to one side. The foreign, and especially American, arms-supply monopolies are making a profit out of the fighting. To acquire them, Iraq and Iran are spending funds which could have been used in the interests of developing the national economy. The danger of the fratricidal conflict does not exhaust them. The United States is waiting for a pretext to get involved in the conflict, and has already sent its fleet to the Persian Gulf and dispatched the Rapid Deployment Forces there. This region has been proclaimed by the United States a zone of their vital interests like Grenada or Lebanon.

What this led to on Grenada and in Lebanon is well known. Following the defeat in Lebanon, the United States is still more persistently seeking the slightest opportunity to interfere in the Iran-Iraq conflict, for an expansion of it would distract the Arabs even more from counterposing the American-Israeli aggression in Lebanon and would disunite the Arabs still more since some Arab countries support Iraq whereas others support Iran.

American interference in the conflict would enable the United States to enter the rear of Syria and the Lebanese National-Patriotic Forces, and in the end might lead to conditions being created whereby the United States, wishing to rehabilitate itself after the failure in Lebanon, would make an attempt to impose regimes suitable to imperialism on the countries participating in the conflict.

The chauvinstic hullaballoo which has been kindled in Iran because of the war is helping the Tehran authorities to suppress the democrats who played a decisive role in the overthrow of the shah's dictatorship in the country. Ten leaders of the Iranian People's Party have just been executed. Thus, the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war merely serves the interests of American imperialism. The flames of war threaten to engulf the whole of the Near East.

IRAN-IRAQ WAR GIVES U.S. 'EXCUSE' TO INTERVENE

LD290640 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 28 Feb 84

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program, presented by Vladimir Bilyakov]

[Text] The situation in the Gulf region has deteriorated to a grave extent. American and British warships have been sent to that region. According to press agencies, an American warship opened fire on an aircraft the Americans thought was getting too close to them. But on what targets will the American warship fire next time? On peaceful villages and towns, as is continuously happening in Lebanon? The imperialists are trying to justify the dispatch of the their war fleets to the Gulf region with the new outbreak of the war between Iraq and Iran, which, the imperialists claim, threatens the safety of maritime shipping in this region.

However, even a spokesman for British businessmen recently stated that the shipment of oil from the Gulf countries is taking place with its usual volume. Therefore, the Iraqi-Iranian war is only an excuse to intervene, but the real reason is the attempt to impose their neocolonialist domination over the countries of this region.

It is significant that the true aims of the policy of the United States of America in the Gulf region can also be seen even by those whom Washington considers its friends. This is indicated, for instance, by the article published in the Egyptian MAYO, the organ of the national democratic party. It condemned the escalation of the American military presence in the Gulf region and described it as an element which heightens tension in the region. It said that the United States of America wants in this region to compensate, even a little, for its political military defeat in Lebanon.

Af for the nationalist forces, they reject the dangerous imperialist maneuvers in the Gulf region. This came in the joint statement published in Aden by the representatives of the national democratic forces in the Arabian peninsula and the Gulf region. The statement called for the intensification of the struggle for the removal of the military presence of the United States of America and its allies in the Gulf region. Indeed the statement pointed to the importance of the realization of the known Soviet proposals aimed at securing security in the Indian Ocean and in the Gulf region.

TUDEH LEADERS' EXECUTIONS DRAW CRITICISM

PM281501 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS reports under general heading "Cruel Repressions"]

[Text] Paris, 27 Feb -- According to AFP reports, Tehran has officially announced the execution of 10 leading figures from Iran's Tudeh Party. B. Afzali, former commander of Iran's Navy, is among those executed.

London, 27 Feb -- The Communist Party of Great Britain [CPGB] has come out with a resolute condemnation of the repressions unleashed against the Tudeh Party by the Iranian authorities. The newspaper MORNING STAR has published a statement by G. Pocock, head of the CPGB International Department, which emphasizes that the latest executions of patriots that have taken place in Iran are a further escalation of the attack on democratic forces in the country.

Paris, 27 Feb -- Following their arrest and "investigation," during which the arrested were subjected to terrible tortures to make them "confess" to things which they had never done, the newspaper L'HUMANITE writes, the Iranian authorities have held a so-called trial behind closed doors and sentenced Tudeh leaders to death.

The monstrous repressions in Iran, the newspaper indicates, are especially repulsive since they are aimed against Tudeh members and other democrats who were in the front ranks of the struggle for the Iranian people's liberation from the shah's dictatorship.

'SINCERITY' OF RSA'S AGREEMENTS TO TALK DOUBTED

LD272138 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Excerpts] The three-sided talks between the People's Republic of Angola, South Africa, and the United States ended last week in the Zambian capital, Lusaka. Aleksandr Fedorov has contributed a commentary on the response the talks received in South Africa itself:

According to statements by politicians and journalists, the governing National Party is the only one to believe that the Lusaka meeting is a diplomatic achievement of the Pieter Botha cabinet. The progressive Federal, the Conservative, and the New Republic parties regard the dialogue a forced step of the authorities. They conclude that the National Party government was forced to hold negotiations due to a number of internal and external circumstances and, above all, because the government had underrated the strength of the People's Republic of Angola.

In its analysis of the internal and external factors that made the Botha cabinet start the negotiations, the Progressive Federal Party concludes that the government is unlikely to keep all the promises made in Lusaka. This opinion is shared by observers in South Africa and other countries. The DAILY NEWS of the Tanzanian Government, for instance, has written that no one should believe the sincerity of Pretoria's recently announced decision to conduct businesslike, peaceful talks with Mozambique, Angola, and other neighboring African states.

By current political maneuvering, conducted in coordination with the United States, Pretoria seeks to grab concessions from the frontline nations to ensure preservation of the apartheid regime and of the occupation of Namibia by South Africa.

SOVIET BRIDGE BUILDERS DEPART FOR ANGOLA

AU281718 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1315 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] As a TASS correspondent has reported, a group of Soviet bridge builders and specialists have left for the People's Republic of Angola. They will help rebuild bridges and other facilities destroyed during the aggression.

As a Promin correspondent was told in the Tunnels and Subway Construction Main Administration of the USSR Ministry of Transport Construction, the Soviet specialists will participate in rebuilding 11 bridges which were blasted in Angola by the racists of the Republic of South Africa in 1976, as well as facilities that were destroyed during the recent aggression against Angola. The Soviet bridge builders will also be engaged in the construction of new bridges in a number of provinces, and will participate in the construction of a number of other facilities.

The group of specialists who have left for Angola also includes builders from our republic, such as contractor Aleksandr Nikolayevich Kvasha, fitter Leonid Vasilyevich Plakha, and Planning Bureau manager Vyacheseav Tikhonovich Gerasimov. They will work side by side with their Angolan colleagues.

Ukrainian bridge builders can now also be seen in other countries in the world. In particular, they are helping build new subway stations in Sofia and new bridges in Vietnam and a number of other countries. All this attests to high prestige enjoyed by Soviet builders. A group of Ukrainian builders has recently returned to Kiev. Along with their colleagues, they are building new subway stations in Prague. All these stations were commissioned with excellent marks and ahead of schedule.

PRO-U.S. 'MILITARY BLOC' WELDED IN C. AMERICA

LD280013 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1945 GMT 27 Feb 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] Several reports from Central America: Representatives of the U.S. public organization "Friends' Service Committee" recently visited Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, and Honduras and have published a report noting majority condemnation of U.S. use of force in the region. THE NEW YORK TIMES reports U.S. troops are to remain in Honduras for at least 2 years.

True, one has to say that recently the American military department has been trying by all means to curtail the amount of information about the military activity of the United States in Central America. Ikle, deputy Pentagon chief for political matters, recently instructed that such information should not be given even to American congressmen. One of them, a member of the military construction subcommittee [as heard], Alexander, stated directly that the Defense Department and CIA have refused to provide him with information necessary for research into the issue of construction of American military bases and airfields in Honduras. As is known, it is precisely from these bases that counterrevolutionary groups, which are trained by American military instructors in such camps as these, somewhere in Central America, are deployed in Nicaragua.

Of course, such operations are kept secret, just as preparations for the operation against Grenada were at one time.

Four months have passed since the disgraceful American intervention in Grenada. The victory drums have rung out in Washington, where it is being asserted that the American Marines allegedly liberated a whole people on Grenada. Now the name of this small island state, whose freedom was crushed by the boots of the American soldiers, appears increasingly infrequently in the pages of the American so-called big press. What has been happening meanwhile on Grenada itself?

Despite all Washington's assurances, the American troops have still not left the island. What are they doing there?

In the last few days, THE NEW YORK TIMES has let it out: Special units of the American Army are training a so-called local police force on Grenada which will be handed the notorious functions of maintaining order. In other words, they are training punitive troops who will, at the order of the American occupiers, suppress any action of protest; an exact duplicate of what the sadly famous death squads do in El Salvador or the government troops in Honduras and Guatemala, trained by the very same American military advisers.

Incidentally, as has emerged from material published in the same THE NEW YORK TIMES, such punitive units are being trained by American instructors in other countries of the Caribbean basin as well. It is planned to create so-called regional armed forces here, something like a mini-NATO in the Caribbean region. As is now becoming clear, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz was occupied with the knocking together of this new military-political bloc during his recent tour of the region. He was particularly interested in the possibility of building new U.S. Air Force and naval bases here. Specifically, the airport which was being built on Grenada by the Cubans and a British firm for tourist purposes and which was then proclaimed by Washington to be a Cuban military base and used as the main bridgehead for the landing of American troops is to be one such base.

Thus, the vicious circle -- from malicious slander against Cuba and other independent states in America to the knocking together of pro-American military blocs and direct armed intervention by the United States -- closes.

USTINOV ADDRESSES KUNTSEVSKIY CONSTITUENTS IN MOSCOW

LD281621 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] At a meeting with voters, member of the Politburo of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee, Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov, has said the Soviet people and all peace-loving forces of the world are deeply concerned over the worsening world situation. He spoke in Moscow as a candidate for elections to the Supreme Soviet, the country's highest legislative body. The elections are scheduled for March 4th.

Marshal Ustinov condemned the United States for having launched un unprecedented arms race, for creating first-strike nuclear weapons, for stockpiling chemical weaponry, and for developing offensive space complexes.

He qualified as obvious lies Washington's allegations that security in Europe had strengthened as a result of new American first-strike nuclear missiles stationed there. Washington's assurances that it is ready for talks in conditions of the continuing missile deployment are also aimed at deceiving the nations, said Dmitriy Ustinov. There is nothing to confirm these assurances in practical terms.

As for the Soviet Union, it will agree to conduct talks should the United States and NATO display a readiness to return to the situation that prevailed prior to the deployment of American missiles in Europe, the Soviet defense minister said. The USSR, he stressed, is ready to use every real opportunity for reaching practical agreements on limiting and reducing nuclear arms, basing on the principles of equality and like security. However, the United States leaves Soviet peace proposals on this question unanswered.

The Soviet people, Dmitriy Ustinov said, are approaching elections to the Supreme Soviet with an extensive program for economic, social, and cultural construction and consistent struggle for peace.

As your defense minister, the marshal told his voters, I inform you that the combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces is high and no one should have any doubts that the peaceful endeavors of the Soviet Union will be duly protected.

Grishin Present

LD282012 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] In Moscow today, in the Minsk movie theater a meeting of voters of the Kuntsevo constituency was held with Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of defense, who is a candidate to be a deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union.

Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, production frontrankers, party and administrative workers, scientists and representatives of the public were in the Presidium.

The candidate deputy's agent, Doctor of Medicine Nikolayeva, head of department of the All-Union Cardiology Research Center of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, told of the life of Dmitry Fedorovich Ustinov, and called on the voters unanimously to cast their votes for the candidates of the inviolable block of Communists and nonparty members.

Those who spoke at the meeting spoke about how Soviet people are proud of their armed forces, a remarkable school of civil, ideological, and moral coming of age, of patriotism and internationalism. The working people of the Kunstevo Constituency, it was stressed in the speeches, unanimously support the decisions of the February 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, which are mobilizing Soviet people to fulfill the tasks of communist construction.

Warmly welcomed by the voters, Comrade Ustinov made a speech at the meeting.

MATERIALS ON USTINOV SPEECH TO CONSTITUENTS

PRAVDA Report

PM281731 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Feb 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report under the rubric "Working People's Election Meetings": "Reliable Defense for Peaceful Labor -- Voters' Meeting With D.F. Ustinov"]

[Text] Fulfilling the people's will, the party displays tremendous concern for strengthening the motherland's economic and defense might and further increasing the people's well-being. Soviet people are proud of their Armed Forces -- a wonderful school of civil, ideological, and moral maturation, patriotism, and internationalism. This was said by the representatives of the labor collectives of Moscow's Kuntsevskiy Rayon who assembled 28 February in the "Minsk" Movie Theater.

That was the venue for the meeting between the voters of Kuntsevskiy Electoral Okrug and their candidate USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union Deputy -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister.

The meeting was opened by Kuntsevskiy CPSU Raykom First Secretary I.M. Golovkov.

The meeting participants enthusiastically elected an honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

The candidate deputy's agent -- Doctor of Medical Sciences L.F. Nikolayeva, chief of a department of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences All-Union Cardiological Center -- described D.F. Ustinov's life and called on the voters to cast their votes unanimously for the candidates of the inviolable bloc of Communists and nonparty people.

The meeting was addressed by L.I. Galanouv, fitter at a production association, N.P. Yefremov, general designer at a research institute, and S.P. Tumanov, first secretary of Kuntsevskiy Komsomol Raykom.

The working people of Kuntsevskiy Electoral Okrug, the speeches emphasized, unanimously approve the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February (1984) Plenum, which mobilized Soviet people to fulfill the tasks of communist building.

D.F. Ustinov, who was warmly greeted by the voters, delivered a speech at the meeting. He expressed profound gratitude to all the working people's collectives for the lofty trust shown in him -- his nomination as candidate USSR Supreme Soviet deputy -- and stressed that he attributes it entirely to the beloved Communist Party.

Just a few days, he said, separate us from a major sociopolitical event in our country's life -- the USSR Supreme Soviet elections. The Soviet people are marching toward the elections rallied more closely than ever around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo. They again demonstrated their ardent support for the party's policy and their firm determination to follow the chosen path of communist creation and peace during the days of deep sorrow at the death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, an outstanding figure of our party and the Soviet state and tireless fighter for the cause of peace and communism.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov headed our party's Central Committee and was at the head of the Soviet state for only a short time. But even in this time the party and the Soviet people achieved a confident advance by the country in all directions of economic and social progress. Our motherland's defense capability rose even higher.

The CPSU Central Committee February Plenum unanimously elected Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko general secretary of the Central Committee. This decision met with unanimous approval from all Soviet people.

Konstantin Ustinovich is well known as an outstanding figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state and of the international communist and workers movement and as a comrade in arms of such leaders of the Lenin type as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. In all the posts that the party has entrusted to him he has shown himself to be a talented leader, a skillful organizer of the masses, and a steadfast follower of the great cause of Lenin, the cause of communism. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko makes a great contribution to elaborating questions of Marxist-Leninist theory and to shaping and implementing the Leninist course of the domestic and foreign policy of the party and the Soviet state. We military men are well aware of how much he does for the strenthening of the country's defense capability, the improvement of the Soviet Armed Forces' combat readiness, and the ideological and political education of military cadres.

Knowing of my meeting today with the voters of Kuntsevskiy Electoral Okrug, Konstantin Ustinovich asked me to convey to you cordial greetings and the best wishes for success in your work. It is with great pleasure that I carry out these instructions of his. Those present received these greetings with tumultuous applause.

Meetings with voters, the candidate deputy noted, always evoke a feeling of heightened responsibility. I am experiencing such a feeling now, as I meet with you, the working people of Kuntsevskiy Electoral Okrug who have again nominated me as candidate USSR Supreme Soviet deputy.

It is now customary for us Soviet people to link all the best things that we achieve in life and labor with the Communist Party and its leading and directing activity. Unshakably loyal to Lenin's banner and to the cause of Great October, the party does everything for the good of man, everything in the name of social progress and peace on earth. The Soviet people wholly support the party's domestic and foreign policy, trust the party, and regard the party's cause as their own vital cause.

The unity of the party and the people is the source of our strength and invincibility and the guarantee of successful forward movement along the road of communist creation.

The present election campaign has also been vivid new evidence of the great unity of the party and the people and of the monolithic nature of the bloc of Communists and nonparty people and an unfading triumph of socialist democracy.

D.F. Ustinov gave a detailed description of the Soviet economy's achievements in the period between the elections. These years, he stressed, have been marked by great achievements on the part of the Communist Party and the Soviet people. A considerable new step forward has been taken in creating the material and technical base of communism, in increasing the country's economic and defense might, and in increasing the Soviet people's well-being.

It is noteworthy that the high socioeconomic results last year were achieved largely without involving additional material, financial, and manpower resources. Our country's working people began to work better, with greater results, and more effectively.

The candidate deputy went on to speak of the great contribution made to the resolution of national economic tasks by the working people of Moscow and the capital's Kuntsevskiy Rayon.

To consolidate the successes that have been achieved, to ensure the dynamic development of the economy and the further growth of Soviet people's well-being and to increase still more the motherland's economic and defense might -- those are the main tasks set by the party for 1984.

These tasks arise from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of subsequent plenums of the party's Central Committee. They were confirmed, developed and substantiated in even greater depth in the utterances of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum. The party has defined those basic elements by relying on which it is possible to rapidly promote the intensification of the national economy. It addressed an appeal to the Soviet people to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the plan targets but at the same time to make use of every opportunity to overfulfill them too. This appeal met with a fervent response among the working people of our country. They adopted pledges to achieve an above-plan increase in labor productivity of 1 percent and to reduce the prime cost of output by an additional 0.5 percent.

A committed and creative attitude to assigned work, D.F. Ustinov noted, must be inherent in every worker in whatever sector he may labor. The desire to work better today than yesterday, and better tomorrow than today, and concern in every way for the people's property and for the interests of the state and labor collective -- these constitute the fundamental basis of the socialist way of life.

"The question is," U.I. Lenin used to stress, "that a conscientious worker should feel himself not only to be master in his own plant but also to be a representative of the country, and that he should feel that he bears responsibility." Our worker, a working person of a socialist society, our Soviet man should be that and that alone.

With its inherent principledness, the party focuses the attention of Soviet people on the most acute issues. It gives full voice to expressing the need to resolutely put an end to existing stoppages and losses of work time, unrhythmic work, violations of labor and production discipline, and substandard fulfillment of plans.

By resolving the tasks of the present day, Soviet people are creating the prerequisites for scaling for loftier heights in the future.

We are talking about the 12th 5-Year Plan. It was noted at the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum that the forthcoming 5-year period must become the start of profound qualitative changes in production, a 5-year period of a decisive turning point in the matter of the intensification of all sectors of the national economy.

In the immediate future an even closer interconnection between the economic, social and spiritual development of the whole of Soviet society needs to be ensured. This is a momentous task, and in order to approach its solution fully equipped, solid groundwork is needed right now. Precisely this will become the foundation for the further growth of the economic and defense might of our country and for enhancing the well-being of Soviet people.

Where can it be created, and how? Above all by the resolute introduction of scientific and technical achievements in all spheres of production. The development and broad application of flexible, progressive technology, automation and mechanization of production processes, the improvement of the shift index of equipment, and the reduction of the proportion of manual labor are the most important paths for the creation of promising and highly efficient production. Along with this, as the party demands, it is necessary to pay serious attention to the improvement of the whole economic mechanism and of the leadership of the economy.

Everyone who is connected in one way or another with production is well aware how its rhythm depends on skillfully organized specialization and production sharing, on prompt reciprocal deliveres of raw materials, semimanufactures, and subassemblies. It is important to attune this system in such a way that it may operate uninterruptedly.

We regard the ongoing development of the USSR's economy as a guarantee for the successful enhancement of the people's well-being. At the same time, this is a decisive factor for strengthening the positions of socialism and the prestige of our country in the international arena, and for consolidating peace on earth.

The Soviet people and all peace-loving forces of the planet the candidate deputy continued, are deeply anxious at the increasing complication of the world situation. The reason for this is the aggressive imperialist policy of the United States. It is unleashing armed conflicts in various regions of the planet. Imperialism is seeking to eliminate national liberation and democratic movements and is openly interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states by using Armed Forces, provocations, terror, and subversion.

The United States has launched an unprecedented arms race, spending fabulous sums on this. Thus, military appropriations at defense department level for fiscal 1985 alone are planned to total $313 billion. This is between 2 and 2.5 times greater than U.S. military expenditure amounted to some 3-4 years ago. Hundreds of billions of dollars are being poured out above all into a further buildup of strategic offensive forces, the creation of first-strike nuclear weapons, the stockpiling of chemical weapons, the development of space assault complexes [udarnyye kosmicheskiye kompleksy], and into the further development of conventional weapons.

Special alarm is being generated among the world's public by the deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear Pershing II and cruise missiles in West European countries. These actions by the leaders of the United States and NATO countries created an additional threat to the security of the USSR and its allies and made the continuation of the Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe impossible.

The Washington administration is trying to assert that, as a result of the deployment of these missiles, security in Europe has been consolidated.

This is a patent lie. Such statements are intended for diverting the attention of the world public away from the dangerous consequences of the White House's adventurist course.

The statements by the U.S. Administration that it is deploying the new armaments allegedly because it is lagging behind the USSR in these armaments do not accord with the real state of affairs. This does not tally with reality in the slightest. Approximate parity in military strategic respects exists between the USSR and the United States, and between the countries of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, and the Soviet Union has not disrupted and does not intend to disrupt this parity. Statements about an imagined U.S. armaments lag behind the USSR are needed across the ocean in order to justify the arms race and in order to dupe the peoples as regards the true aims of military preparations.

Washington's assertions about its readiness for talks under conditions of the continuing stationing of missiles also constitute a deception of the peoples. There is nothing concrete behind these words. In order to start negotiations practical steps are needed on the U.S. side. It is essential to return to the former state of Soviet-U.S. relations which had been agreed in the past -- to strictly observe the principle of equality and identical security, to mutually take into account legitimate interests and not to interfere in states' internal affairs.

The Soviet Union is doing everything in its power to preserve and consolidate peace, to protect mankind from the threat of nuclear war, and to expand and deepen mutually advantageous international cooperation. This has been, is, and will remain the foundation of the foreign policy activity of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. We will not retreat one step from this Leninist policy of peace.

In international affairs the Soviet Union acts together with its reliable allies -- the fraternal countries of the socialist community. Our peace-loving policy meets with profound understanding and support among the world's progressive forces.

D.F. Ustinov recalled the large-scale peace initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union with the aim of reducing and ultimately completely eliminating the threat of nuclear war. The USSR unilaterally adopted the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and called on the United States and the other nuclear powers to follow this example. The NATO countries categorically refuse to adopt such a commitment. Together with the other Warsaw Pact states, the USSR advanced a proposal to conclude a treaty between the states of the two alliances on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace. But the NATO countries occupy a negative position on this question. Our proposals on freezing nuclear arms, on preventing an arms race in space, and on ridding Europe of nuclear weapons completely -- both medium-range and tactical -- as well as of chemical weapons, and others have gone unanswered by the United States.

The Soviet Union -- and this has been repeatedly stated at the highest level -- is ready to take every realistic opportunity to hold talks for the purpose of achieving practical accords on limiting and reducing nuclear arms on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security. But we will not agree to talks for the sake of talks. That would mean falsely building up the world public's hopes. The USSR is willing to hold talks if the United States and NATO show readiness to return to the situation which existed before the start of the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe. We will judge the seriousness of the Washington administration's statements and the readiness to hold a dialogue with us not by what it says but by practical deeds.

The U.S. leaders' actions aimed at altering the military balance in their favor forced the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to take retaliatory measures.

The aim of these measures is to preserve their own security and to maintain the balance of nuclear forces.

Concentrating their attention on the two interconnected avenues of communist building and the strengthening of peace, the CPSU and the Soviet state devote unremitting attention to ensuring the security of the motherland. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko has stressed, we have no need of [nam ne trebuyetsya] military superiority, and we have no intention of dictating our will to others.

But Soviet people are well aware what incalculable calamities an aggressor's actions can cause. They have not forgotten the grim years of the Great Patriotic War. So our party and the people show tireless concern to strengthen the country's defense capability. They do everything to place at the Soviet Armed Forces' disposal everything necessary for the reliable defense of socialism's gains and of world peace. That is the way it was in the past, that is the way it is now, and that is the way it will continue to be!

Thanks to the creative thought of scientists and designers and to the selfless toil of engineers and workers, our Army and Navy have powerful modern weapons and combat equipment at their disposal.

Educated by the Communist Party and boundlessly devoted to its cause, Soviet soldiers are persistently mastering the weapons entrusted to them, tirelessly increasing their moral-political and physical temper, and improving the combat readiness of units, ships, and formations. The inexhaustible source of the Army and Navy's combat might is the wise leadership of the Communist Party, the sociopolitical and ideological unity of Soviet society, and the friendship and fraternity of all the peoples of our great multinational country.

Our Army and Navy are rightly called a school of courage, industry, and high morality. In the Army and Navy collectives, young men receive lifelong lessons in boldness discipline, and firm combat friendship. They forge in themselves the lofty qualities of political fighters with an active life stance.

The more these qualities are inculcated in the soldiers more rapidly, the better young people are prepared for Army and Navy service and the higher and better the quality of the educational and Military-patriotic work done with them in the schools and in the family, at the enterprise and in the educational establishment. For when they enter a military unit, young people become fully-fledged defenders of the homeland wihtin a short space of time. A lot of confidence is placed in them right away -- in his own sector each one bears a most tremendous responsibility for our country's security.

Responding to the concern of the party and the whole Soviet people, the Armed Forces soldiers vigilantly guard our country against any imperialist intrigues. In the complex atmosphere of military training made as close as possible to combat conditions, they act boldly and decisively, in front-line fashion. And when the fatherland demands it, they perform genuine feats worthy of the glory of their fathers and grandfathers!

Soviet servicemen are fulfilling their patriotic and internatinal duty shoulder to shoulder with the servicemen of the fraternal socialist countries' armies. Like our entire people, they are preparing to mark the upcoming 40th anniversary of the Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War in a worthy manner with new achievements in martial labor and combat training and service.

As defense minister I can inform you, dear comrades, that the Soviet Armed Forces' combat readiness is at a high level.

And let nobody doubt that the Soviet people's peaceful labor is reliably defended!

During these noteworthy days for all of us, the candidate deputy said in conclusion, the Soviet people are going into the USSR Supreme Soviet elections with a detailed program for economic, social, and cultural building and for a consistent struggle for peace. This program is spelled out in the CPSU Central Committee appeal to voters. It is aimed at ensuring that the socialist motherland's might is strengthened even further, that Soviet people's lives become better and fuller, and that peace on earth is stronger and more reliable.

Our path is clear and just. This is the seventh decade during which we have been marching under Lenin's banner under the party's wise leadership. It "is leading the Soviet people toward new accomplishments along a scientifically verified course -- the Leninist course," Comrade K.U. Chernenko has noted. "And we will not deviate from this course."

Socialism -- the most advanced sociopolitical system in history -- has advantages enabling us to resolve the most complex tasks. We believe in the future since we believe in the Soviet person and his creative abilities and unbending will!

Moscow Radio Report

LD282311 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1710 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] A meeting was held 28 February at the Minsk movie theater in Moscow between voters of the Kuntsevskiy constituency and Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, candidate-deputy to the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense.

The candidate-deputy's agent, Doctor of Medical Sciences Nikolayeva, chief of a department of the USSR Academy of Sciences' All-Union Cardiological Scientific Center, described Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov's life and called on the voters to a unanimous vote for the candidates of the inviolable bloc of Communists and nonparty members. Those who spoke at the meeting said the Soviet people are proud of their Armed Forces -- a wonderful school of civil, ideological and moral maturation, patriotism and internationalism. The working people of Kuntsevskiy constituency, it was stressed in the speeches, unanimously approve the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee's February 1984 Plenum, which mobilize Soviet people to carry out the tasks of communist construction.

Comrade Ustinov, who was warmly greeted by the voters, delivered a speech at the meeting. He said:

[Begin Ustinov Recording] Dear comrades, just a few days separate us from a major sociopolitical event in our country's life -- USSR Supreme Soviet elections. The Soviet people are marching toward the elections rallied more closely than ever around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo. They again demonstrated their ardent support for the party's policy and their firm determination to follow the chosen path of communist creation and peace during the days of deep sorrow at the death of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, an outstanding figure of our party and the Soviet state and tireless fighter for the cause of peace and communism.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov headed our party's Central Committee and was at the head of the Soviet state for only a short time. But even in this time the party and the Soviet people achieved a confident advance by the country in all directions of economic and social progress. Our motherland's defense capability rose even higher.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov passionately carried on a decisive struggle to avert the threat of nuclear catastrophe from mankind, to prevent the danger of war breaking out and to strengthen peace on earth. This is how he will remain in the people's memory forever.

The CPSU Central Committee special Plenum, which was held on 13 February, unanimously elected Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko as general secretary of the Central Committee. This decision met with unanimous approval from all Soviet people. [applause]

Konstantin Ustinovich is well known as an outstanding figure of the Communist Party and Soviet state and of the international communist and workers movement and as a loyal comrade in arms of such leaders of the Lenin type as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov. In all the posts that the party has entrusted to him he has shown himself to be a talented leader, a skillful organizer of the masses, and a steadfast follower of the great cause of Lenin, the cause of communism. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko makes a great contribution to elaborating questions of Marxist-Leninist theory and to shaping and implementing the Leninist course of the domestic and foreign policy of the party and the Soviet state. We military men are well aware of how much he does for the strengthening of the country's defense capability, the improvement of the Soviet Armed Forces' combat readiness, and the ideological and political education of military cadres.

Communists and all Soviet people sincerely wish Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko great success in his responsible work in the high post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. [applause]

Knowing of my meeting today with the voters of Kuntsevskiy Electoral Okrug, Konstantin Ustinovich asked me to convey to you cordial greetings and the best wishes for success in your work. It is with great pleasure that I carry out these instructions of his. [applause] [end recording]

[Announcer] Cordially thanking the constituency's voters for the trust bestowed upon him in nominating him as candidate-deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Ustinov noted that the present election campaign has become vivid new evidence of the great unity of the party and people and a triumph of socialist democracy. Comrade Ustinov described the achievements of the Soviet economy in the period between the elections, and spoke of the contribution made by Muscovites and the working people of the capital's Kuntsevskiy Rayon in these achievements. The candidate-deputy went on to say:

[Begin recording] To consolidate the successes that have been achieved, to ensure the dynamic development of the economy and the further growth of Soviet people's well-being and to increase still more the motherland's economic and defense might -- those are the main tasks set by the party for 1984:

These tasks arise from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of subsequent plenums of the party's Central Committee. They were confirmed, developed and substantiated in even greater depth in the utterances of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the CPSU Central Committee's February special Plenum.

A committed and creative attitude to assigned work must be inherent in every worker at whatever sector he may labor. The desire to work better today than yesterday, and better tomorrow than today, and concern in every way for the people's property and for the interests of the state and labor collective -- these constitute the fundamental basis of the socialist way of life.

With its inherent principledness, the party focuses the attention of Soviet people on the most acute and tight [Uzkiy] issues. It gives full expression to the need to resolutely put an end to existing stoppages and losses of work time, unrhythmic work, violations of labor and production discipline, and substandard fulfillment of plans.

Comrades, the Soviet people and all peace-loving forces of the planet are deeply anxious about the increasing complication of the world situation. The reason for this is the aggressive imperialist policy of the United States. It is unleashing armed conflicts in various regions of the planet. Imperialism is seeking to eliminate national liberation and democratic movements and is openly interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states by using armed forces, provocations, terror, and subversion.

Special alarm is being generated among the world's public by the deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear Pershing II and cruise missiles in West European countries. These actions by the leaders of the United States and NATO countries created an additional threat to the security of the USSR and its allies and made continuation of the Geneva talks on the limitation of arms in Europe impossible.

The Washington administration is trying to assert that, as a result of the deployment of these missiles, security in Europe has been consolidated. This is a patent lie. Such statements are intended to divert the attention of the world public from the dangerous course.

The statements by the U.S. Administration that it is deploying the new armaments allegedly because it is lagging behind the USSR in these armaments do not accord with the real state of affairs. This does not tally with reality in the slightest. Approximate parity in military strategic respects exists between the USSR and the United States, and between the countries of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, and the Soviet Union has not disrupted and does not intend to disrupt this parity. Statements about an imagined U.S. armaments lag behind the USSR are needed across the ocean in order to justify the arms race and in order to dupe the peoples about the true aims of military preparations.

The Soviet Union -- and this has been repeatedly stated at the highest level -- is ready to take every realistic opportunity to hold talks for the purpose of achieving practical accords on limiting and reducing nuclear arms on the basis of the principle of equality and identical security. But we shall not agree to talks for the sake of talks. That would mean falsely building up the world public's hopes. The Soviet Union is willing to hold talks if the United States and NATO show readiness to return to the situation which existed before the start of the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe. We will judge the seriousness of the Washington administration's statements and the readiness to hold a dialogue with us not by what it says but by practical deeds.

Concentrating their attention on the two interconnected avenues of communist building and the strengthening of peace, the CPSU and the Soviet state devote unremitting attention to ensuring the security of the motherland. As Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko has stressed, we have no need of [nam ne trebuyetsya] military superiority, and we have no intention of dictating our will to others.

The Soviet Union does not make attempts on the security of any country -- be it in East or West. It wishes to live in peace with all countries. A world without war -- that is our ideal! [applause]

But Soviet people are well aware what incalculable calamities an aggressor's actions can cause. They have not forgotten the grim years of the Great Patriotic War.

So our party and the people show tireless concern to strengthen the country's defense capability. They do everything to place at the Soviet Armed Forces' disposal everything necessary for the reliable defense of socialism's gains and of world peace. That is the way it was in the past, that is the way it is now, and that is the way it will continue to be! [applause]

Thanks to the creative thought of scientists and designers and to the selfless toil of engineers and workers, the Soviet Army and Navy have powerful modern weapons and combat equipment at their disposal.

Educated by the Communist Party and boundlessly devoted to its cause, Soviet soldiers are persistently mastering the weapons entrusted to them, tirelessly increasing their moral-political and physical temper, and improving the combat readiness of units, ships, and formations.

Our Army and Navy are rightly called a school of courage, industry, and high morality. In the Army and Navy collectives, young men receive lifelong lessons in boldness, discipline, and firm combat friendship. They forge in themselves the lofty qualities of political fighters with an active life stance.

These qualities are inculcated in the soldiers more rapidly, the better young people are prepared for Army and Navy service and the higher and better the quality of the educational and military-patriotic work done with them in the schools and in the family, at the enterprise and in the educational establishment. For when they enter a military unit, young people become full-fledged defenders of the homeland within a short space of time. A lot of confidence is placed in them right away -- in his own sector each one bears tremendous responsibility for our country's security.

This is why it is important in training a fitting supplement to the Army and Navy, to comprehensively reveal the patriotic and international meaning of a soldier's work, to inculcate in young men -- future soldiers -- strength, endurance, courage and to instill industry and conscious discipline. Young people derive their strength, confidence and ideological staunchness from members of the Leninist party, heroes of labor and the war, who truly instruct our youth and inspire it to feats of arms and labor.

Responding to the concern of the party and the entire Soviet people, the Armed Forces soldiers vigilantly guard our country against any imperialist intrigues -- day and night, on working days and holidays, in intense heat and blizzards. In the complex atmosphere of military training made as close as possible to combat conditions, they act boldly and decisively, in frontline fashion. And when the fatherland demands it, they perform genuine feats worthy of the glory of their fathers and grandfathers! [applause]

Soviet servicemen are fulfilling their patriotic and international duty shoulder to shoulder with the servicemen of the fraternal socialist countries' armies. Like all our people, they are preparing to mark the upcoming 40th anniversary of the Soviet Union's victory in the Great Patriotic War in a worthy manner, with new achievements in martial labor and combat training and service.

As defense minister, I can inform you, dear comrades, that the Soviet Armed Forces' combat readiness is at a high level. And let nobody doubt that the Soviet people's peaceful labor is reliably defended! [applause] [end recording]

TASS Summary

LD281726 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 28 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow February 28 TASS -- Another appreciable step forward has been made over the past five years in building the material and technical foundation of communism, increasing the country's economic and defensive might and raising the living standards of the Soviet people, declared Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and defense minister of the USSR. He was speaking here today before constituents who had nominated him as their candidate in elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Dmitriy Ustinov pointed out that as the Soviet people are approaching the elections, they are rallied around the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU and the Central Committee's Political Bureau more closely than ever before. They demonstrated their ardent support for the party's policy and their firm determination to follow the chosen path of communist construction and peace once again during the days of bitter mourning in connection with the death of Yuriy Andropov, an outstanding figure of the CPSU and the Soviet State and a tireless fighter for the cause of peace and communism.

The speaker emphasized that the unanimous election of Konstantin Chernenko at the February Plenum as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee has won the unanimous approval of all Soviet people.

Dwelling further upon questions of the international situation, Dmitiry Ustinov said that the United States has launched an unprecedented arms race, spending fabulous sums on it. Thus, military appropriations to the defense department alone are planned to amount in fiscal 1985 to 313 billion dollars. This is two to 2.5 times more than U.S. military spending was three or four years ago. The hundreds of billions of dollars will go first of all to further build up strategic offensive forces, manufacture first-strike nuclear arms, stockpile chemical weapons, develop space-based strike complexes, and further upgrade conventional armaments.

The USSR Defense Minister stressed that the world public is especially alarmed at the deployment of new American first-strike nuclear missiles, Pershing-2s and cruise missiles, in West European countries. These actions of the leaders of the United States and other NATO countries have created an additional threat to the security of the USSR and its allies and made the continuation of the Geneva talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe impossible.

The Soviet Union is doing everything depending on itself to preserve and enhance peace, save mankind from the threat of nuclear war and extend and deepen mutually beneficial international cooperation. This was, is and will be the basis of the foreign policy activities of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. "We shall not depart a single step from this Leninist policy of peace," the speaker said.

He pointed out that in international affairs the Soviet Union is acting jointly with its reliable allies -- the fraternal countries of the socialist community.

Dmitriy Ustinov recalled the large-scale peace initiatives made by the Soviet Union with a view to lessening and ultimately eliminating altogether the threat of nuclear war. The USSR has made a unilateral pledge not to make first use of nuclear weapons and called on the United States and other nuclear powers to follow suit.

Concentrating their attention on two inter-related directions of work -- the building of communism and the strengthening of peace, the CPSU and the Soviet state pay unremitting attention to ensuring the motherland's security. As Konstantin Chernenko emphasized, the USSR does not need military superiority, it is not going to dictate to others its will.

The USSR defense minister declared that the combat preparedness of the Soviet Armed Forces is at a high level and let nobody doubt that the peaceful work of the Soviet people is protected reliably.

GROMYKO MEETS WITH MINSK CONSTITUENCY

LD271607 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1533 GMT 27 Feb 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A meeting is starting at this moment in the capital of Belorussia between the electorate of Minsk-Moskovskiy constituency and Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, candidate to the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affairs.

MATERIALS ON GROMYKO SPEECH TO MINSK ELECTORATE

TASS Cites Foreign Policy Section

LD271635 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] Minsk February 27 TASS -- "We are following with unabated attention the situation in the Middle East, where the seat of tensions far from subsiding, is rather on the contrary. Who is responsible for blood being shed in Lebanon, for the permanent threat of a widening of the conflict? Responsible for that are the countries, which encouraged and continue patronising the aggression against the Arab peoples, and have themselves embarked on the path of aggression," said Andrey Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR foreign minister. He was addressing in Minsk, the cayital of Belorussia, today the electorate, who nominated him to run for the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Andrey Gromyko stressed that the shellings of the Lebanese capital from the heavy guns of the American military squadron have aroused world-wide indignation. It is with contempt in their eyes towards the aggressors that the Lebanese almost daily bury hundreds of people, including children, women and old people -- the victims of these shellings.

The speaker pointed out that the USA has deadlocked a settlement in that area. No objective observer will believe that a way out of the deadlock can be pierced through by means of the naval artillery from United States battleships, by armed interference of the Marines.

The Soviet Union, Gromyko stressed, proposes a way for a political settlement in the Middle East fairly considering the interests of all sides. To this end the USSR tables a proposal on the convocation of a special international conference. This proposal remains in effect. The Soviet Union is ready for active cooperation for a lasting and just Middle East settlement.

Touching upon the question of the talks, Andrey Gromyko pointed out that the USSR has believed and continues to believe that talks are a necessary, indispensable matter, whether it be the Middle East, southern Africa, the area of the Caribbean or the question of nuclear weapons and the need for their reduction.

Under the present-day conditions, the significance grows of contacts, but not of those permeated with the spirit of militarism and pressure, but equal ones and aimed at strengthening security.

Characterising the state of Soviet-American relations, Andrey Gromyko said that it is none other than the present United States Administration which has worsened and sharpened them through its actions.

The military danger has seriously grown as a result of the deployment of new American nuclear weapons in Western Europe. These actions have undermined the Geneva talks, whose aim was to limit and considerably reduce nuclear weapons.

It is not only the United States, but also its NATO allies, which in defiance of the will of their own peoples opened the way for American Pershing and cruise missiles into Europe, that bear consequences.

The speaker pointed out that the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems is the basis on which relations shall also be built between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The Soviet Union invariably declares for even, normal relations with the United States. They shall be based on the observance of the principles of equality and equal security. Mutual consideration of the legitimate interests and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

If the American side displayed preparedness to adhere to these principles, this would make it possible to start straightening relations between the two countries.

Andrey Gromyko drew attention to some positive changes in Soviet-Chinese relations. We are for a further improvement of relations with the PRC, the speaker said. The peoples of both countries will benefit from that. This will also serve towards an improvement of the political climate in the world as a whole.

The field in which it is possible to work for strengtheing peace is wide, boundless, Andrey Gromyko said in conclusion. The USSR will cooperate in full measure with all states, which are ready in practice to contribute to lessening international tensions, to create an atmosphere of confidence in the world. This principled approach was the keynote of the meetings and talks which Konstantin Chernenko held with foreign statesmen after the February plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee.

TASS Summary

LD271652 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] Minsk February 27 TASS -- "The party has no interests but the interests of the people. Concern for the good of Soviet people, for the flourishing of our state has always been, is and will be the meaning of its activity", it was stated by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR. He spoke today in Minsk, the capital of Belorussia, at a meeting with voters who nominated him a candidate to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Noting the positive processes that are taking place lately in all spheres of the Soviet people's life, the speaker stressed that they are connected with the name and activity of the untimely deceased Yuriy Andropov.

Konstantin Chernenko's speech at the February plenary meeting, Gromyko said, reflects the firm resolve of the CPSU to advance along Lenin's road, the continuity of its course in fulfulling the tasks of further strengthening the economic and defense might of the motherland, raising the living standards of the Soviet people and consolidating peace on earth.

Touching on the foreign policy course of the USSR Andrey Gromyko stressed that it is not subject to transient fluctuations. The profoundly peaceloving nature of the Soviet Union's foreign policy is formalised by decisions of party congresses and the Constitution of the USSR.

The utmost deepening of the cohesion of fraternal countries on the basis of the principle of socialist internationalism was and remains a priority direction in the foreign poilcy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The effectivity of cooperation is enhanced by the further perfection of political interaction the most important instrument of which is the Warsaw Treaty Organisation, this reliable defensive shield of the socialist community.

Having noted the growth of the economic potential of the CMEA countries the speaker stressed that on the agenda was the question of reaching a qualitatively new level of economic integration. By strengthening cohesion with the fraternal countries of socialism we thereby are making a big contribution also to the cause of universal peace, Andrey Gromyko said.

The speaker noted some positive changes in Soviet-Chinese ties. We stand for a further improvement of relations with the PRC, he said. The peoples of both countries will stand to gain from this and this will also serve the improvement of the political climate in the world as a whole.

Having characterised the present situation in the world as "complex, at times tense," Andrey Gromyko stressed that the adventuristic actions of imperialism's aggressive forces are the source of tension. The present American Administration has set itself the aim of tipping the existing military-strategic balance in favour of the United States, of achieving dominant positions in the world for the United States and, by relying on force, of dictating its will to others. It wants to climb the world tower and from there to issue orders to all. Directed at the attainment of these aims is the policy of the insane arms race and rude pressure, including with the use of armed force against sovereign states.

Touching upon the deployment of new U.S. missiles in the European Continent, Gromyko noted that "the war danger has grown considerably" as a result. These actions blew up the Geneva talks, the purpose of which was to limit and substantially to reduce nuclear armaments.

A grave responsibility for this development and its consequences is borne not only by the United States but also by its NATO allies which, contrary to the will of their own peoples, opened the door to Europe for U.S. Pershings and cruise missiles. The situation forces the USSR jointly with its Warsaw Treaty allies to take care about maintaining their defences at a proper level, Andrey Gromyko said.

The USSR, he stressed, stands for reaching agreements on the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1731 GMT on 27 February in a similar report here renders "agreements" as "accords" -- (sogoverrenosti)] Neither side should upset by its policy or its actions the existing parity in the field of nuclear armaments. We are prepared to tackle the problem of nuclear armaments in Europe on this basis -- we repeat, on this basis, Gromyko said.

The speaker recalled that the USSR jointly with its allies had tabled in Stockholm major initiatives aimed at creating an atmosphere of trust, seriously subverted by the policy and actions of the U.S. Administration and the NATO alliance.

If all the nuclear powers assume the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, as the Soviet Union did, it would mean the actual prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons. That would be an effective confidence-building measures in the present-day situation.

Andrey Gromyko stressed that the USSR had made concrete proposals on removing the threat of the use of force from outer space and in outer space. And this danger is creeping on mankind because of Washington's policy.

Touching upon the relationships between the USSR and the USA, Gromyko noted that the present-day U.S. Administration had done a good deal to disrupt and, moreover, to destroy what had been achieved by its predecessors. It had worked, so to speak, with a big stick, hitting now at one agreement now at another. Virtually little has remained of what was earlier achieved by both sides, the Soviet Union and the United States, for their common interests. Naturally, it is easier to destroy, to overturn agreements concluded by others. This takes no special effort. What it takes is merely a good measure of recklessness and irresponsibility.

The Soviet Union always stands for even and normal relations with the United States. [TASS International Service in Russian at 1731 on 27 February here renders "even" as "equal" -- (rovnyye)] They should be based on observance of the principles of equality and equal security, mutual respect for legitimate interests and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

Touching upon the situation in the Middle East, where the seat of tension does not subside, the speaker noted that the United States had stymied the cause of settlement in that region. No objective observer will believe that a way out of the deadlock can be blasted with the artillery of U.S. battleships and with the armed intervention of the Marines.

The Soviet Union suggests a way to political settlement in the Middle East that fairly takes into account the interests of all the sides. To this end we had submitted a proposal on the convocation of a special international conference. It is standing, that proposal. The Soviet Union is ready for energetic cooperation with a view to achieving a fair and lasting Mideastern settlement.

The field in which one can work to strengthen peace is vast, even boundless, Andrey Gromyko said in conclusion. The USSR will cooperate in full measure with all the states which are prepared to contribute in practice towards lessening international tension and to create an atmosphere of trust in the world. This approach of principle pervaded the meetings and conversations of Konstantin Chernenko with statesmen from other countries after the February plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee.

Gromyko Calls for U.S. Actions

LD271757 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] Politburo member of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, the First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko has said at an election meeting that efforts to guarantee peace have been, and remain, the general line of the Soviet foreign policy. He spoke in Minsk, where he will stand for parliament in the Sunday elections.

Andrey Gromyko said that the situation in the world remained complex, and at times tense, because of the adventurous actions of aggressive imperialist forces. The threat of war seriously increased, following the deployment of new American nuclear arms in Western Europe. The step exploded the Geneva talks, the aim of which was to limit and notably reduce nuclear armaments. The Soviet Union, Andrey Gromyko said, does not need military superiority, but it will not allow the military balance to be broken. He stressed that the Soviet Union stood for understanding, based on equality and equal security, and for the peaceful settlement of disputed problems, through serious talks on an equal footing.

All Soviet proposals, including those to reduce nuclear missile confrontation in Europe, remain in force. One thing is needed, the Soviet foreign minister said: that the United States and NATO start displaying readiness to return to the situation which existed before the beginning of the deployment of American missiels.

On the statements currently made in Washington in favor of improving Soviet-American relations, Andrey Gromyko said that for this purpose the reckless but ignorant concept of a crusade against socialism should be cast aside, first of all. Naturally, the practical steps of the United States, he added, will help us judge whether the American side has serious intentions.

Moscow Radio Report

LD272143 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] A meeting was held in the capital of Belorussia today between the voters of the Minsk-Moskovskiy constituency and Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, candidate-deputy to the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affairs. The candidate-deputy's agent, Academician (Kisilevskiy) of the Republican Academy of Sciences, rector of the Belorussian Lenin State University, spoke about the life of Andrewy Andreyevich Gromyko, about his contribution to the working out and implementation of our country's foreign policy initiatives. All who spoke at the gathering mentioned the unanimous approval by collectives of working people for the decisions of the February 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which confirmed the principled course of our party and state for ridding mankind from the threat of a world nuclear war, strengthening trust, mutual understanding and cooperation between peoples.

Speakers stressed that the people of Minsk, like all Soviet people, will devote all their strength and energy to the successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

A.A. Gromyko, who was warmly welcomed by the voters, delivered a speech at the meeting. He said:

[Begin Gromyko recording] Your trust and kind words addressed at me are primarily a manifestation of complete approval of the activity of the CPSU, its Central Committee, and Politburo. It is confirmation of the fact that our party's Leninist domestic and foreign policy accords with Soviet people's aspirations and enjoys their support. [applause]

The positive processes which have been taking place recently in all spheres of the Soviet people's lives are connected with the name and activity of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, who has prematurely left us. His name will remain forever in the history of our country, in the Soviet people's memory.

The extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum unanimously elected Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The party and people unanimously supported this decision [applause], knowing Comrade Chernenko as an unswerving fighter for the implementation of the party's policy who devotes all his organizational talent and multifaceted party experience to this cause. [applause]

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's speech at the plenum reflected our party's firm determination to go forward along a Leninist path and the continuity of its course in implementing the tasks of the further consolidation of our motherland's economic and defense might, the improvement of the people's well-being, and the consolidation of peace on earth. This document of great political importtance clearly defines the main sectors of work and ways of resolving the key problems of the present and future.

Over the 5-year period which has elapsed since the previous elections the CPSU's political course has been implemented. The 26th Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums developed and gave specific form to the party's present-day strategy -- the strategy of improving mature socialism. The party's efforts have been concentrated on making better and fuller use of our system's advantages and potential. We are legitimately proud of the fruits of the Leninist nationalities policy.

The Soviet socialist republics have rallied together into a single family. They include the Belorussian SSR. The Communists and all workers of the republic's cities and villages are fully determined to tackle the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum and to tackle them honorably.

It is with particular satisfaction that I convey to you and all the republic's satisfaction that I convey to you and all the republic's working people greetings and good wishes from Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, who has expressed the firm conviction that Soviet Belorussia will continue to make a worthy contribution to the country's overall labor. [applause]

Comrades, our country's voice has an authoritative, weighty ring in the international arena. The party and the Soviet Government are doing as much as possible to safeguard Soviet people's peaceful living and working conditions.

The all-around deepening of the fraternal countries' cohesion on the basis of the principle of socialist internationalism has been and remains the priority direction of the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The further improvement of political collaboration, of which the Warsaw Pact Organization -- the reliable defensive shield of the socialist community -- is the most imporetant instrument, promotes the effectiveness of our cooperation. The CEMA countries' economic potential is growing. The emergence at a qualitatively new level of economic integration is on the agenda. In consolidating our cohesion with the fraternal socialist countries were are thereby making a big contribution to the cause in world peace.

The situation in the world remains complex and at times tense. The adventurist actions of imperialism's aggressive forces are the source of tension.

The present American Administration has set itself the aim of upsetting, in the United States' favor, the military-strategic equillibrium which has come about, securing dominant positions in the world for the United States, and dictating its will to others by relying on force.

The danger of war has increased seriously as a result of the deployment of new American nuclear weapons in West Europe. These actions blew up the Geneva talks aimed at limiting and substantially reducing nuclear arms. Grave responsibility for this turn of events and for their consequences is borne not only by the United States but also by its NATO allies, which opened the way into Europe for the American Pershing and cruise missiles against the will of their own peoples. The situation forces us jointly with our Warsaw Pact allies to ensure that the defense capability is maintained at the proper level. The Soviet Union does not need military superiority. We have not sought it and do not seek it now but we will not allow the disruption of the military equillibrium which has been achieved. Our country and its leadership have repeatedly stated this.

The Soviet Union's proposals for reducing the nuclear missile confrontation in Europe are well known and retain their force in full. One thing is necessary -- the United States and NATO must show readiness to return to the situation which existed prior to the start of the American missile deployment.

The USSR's policy of ending the race for nuclear and other arms and reducing them remains immutable. For progress along this path, however, it is important for the West to have a similar desire. We do not yet observe it.

Is it possible to achieve a favorable turn in international affairs? Our reply is simple: Yes, it is possible. It is appropriate to recall that the overwhelming majority of states at the United Nations approved the declaration condemning nuclear war and the resolutions on freezing nuclear arms and preventing an arms race in space, which were drawn up on the initiative of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. This is a good reply to the question of which policy accords with the interests of the countries and peoples and which policy is alien and hostile to them.

If all nuclear powers adopted a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, as the Soviet Union has done, this would signify a virtual ban on the use of nuclear weapons.

The socialist countries' joint proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Pact and North Atlantic alliance states is becoming increasingly urgent. Would not a pledge not to use any weapons -- either nuclear or conventional -- help to dispel mutual fears and mistrust?

The Soviet Union has put forward other initiatives of fundamental significance in key sphere of international politics.

We are maintaining our interest in the situation in the Near East where the hotbed of tension is not dying down, but rather the opposite. Who is to blame for the bloodshed in Lebanon, for the constant threat of the widening of the conflict? The responsibility for this lies with the countries which encouraged and which are continuing to foster aggression against the Arab peoples and who have themselves embarked on the path of aggression.

The United States has scotched the business of settlement in the region. No objective observer would believe that a breakthrough can be made by the guns of U.S. battleships, by military interference by Marines.

The Soviet Union is proposing a path of political settlement in the Near East which justly considers the interests of all sides. To this end we have submitted a proposal on convening a special international conference. This proposal stands.

In short, we do not need convincing of the benefit and advisability of talks.

But there are negotiations and negotiations. Arguments about conducting them from a position of strength, that is, dictating terms to others, distort the very concept. It makes a mockery of them.

It is not our choice that the state of Soviet-American relations should be characterized by tension. Their deterioration and exacerbation is due to the actions of the present U.S. Administration, and nobody else. Of course, it is easier to destroy, easier to capsize agreements that were achieved by others. It doesn't take a special effort. All you need is a good helping of recklessness and irresponsibility.

Pronouncements in favor of improving relations between the USSR and the United States are audible at the moment in Washington even at the official level. But it is difficult to trust such pronouncements. The U.S. Administration has repeatedly demonstrated that it regards such statements as having little value. Of course, one would hope that the recent pronouncements are not empty words, that they are not the product of an election situation. We will judge whether the United States has serious intentions from its practical actions, of course.

First of all the concept of a crusade against socialism, which is still current in Washington, must be discarded. Peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems -- this is the foundation on which to build relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The Soviet Union always advocates even, normal relations with the United States. They must be based on observance of the principles of equality and identical security, consideration of one another's legitimate interests, and noninterference in one another's internal affairs. A display by the U.S. side of readiness to abide by these principles would make it possible to set about strengthening out relations between the two countries.

Broad and boundless, one could say, is the sphere in which one can work to strengthen peace. Our country will cooperate fully with all states which are prepared to actually facilitate a reduction in international tension and create an atmosphere of trust in the world. This principled approach pervaded K.U. Chernenko's meetings and conversations with the statesmen of foreign countries following the February Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

As far as the Soviet leadership is concerned there is no problem about what line to follow in international affairs. The Leninist peace policy, whose main traits are determined at the present stage of history by the decisions of the recent CPSU congresses, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stressed at the recent CPSU Central Committee plenum, accords with the fundamental interests of the Soviet people and, essentially, of the other peoples of the world. And we can definitely say that we will not deviate one step from this policy. [applause] [end recording]

We have been broadcasting a report on the meeting between voters of the Minsk-Moskovskiy constituency and Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, candidate-deputy to the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet; member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR minister of foreign affairs.

Moscow TV Report

LD281014 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 Feb 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A meeting was held in the capital of Belorussia today between the voters of the Minsk-Moskovskiy constituency and Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, candidate-deputy to the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR minister of foreign affairs. The candidate-deputy's agent, Academician (Kisilevskiy) of the republican Academy of Sciences, rector of the Belorussian Lenin State University, spoke about the life of Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, and called upon voters to cast a unanimous vote for the inviolable bloc of Communists and nonparty members.

A.A. Gromyko, who was warmly welcomed by the voters, delivered a speech at the meeting. He said:

[Begin Gromyko recording] Dear comrades, your trust and kind words addressed at me are primarily a manifestation of complete approval of the activity of the CPSU, its Central Committee, and Politburo. It is confirmation of the fact that our party's Leninist domestic and foreign policy accords with Soviet people's aspirations and enjoys their support. [applause]

The positive processes which have been taking place recently in all spheres of the Soviet people's lives are connected with the name and activity of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, who has prematurely left us. His name will remain forever in the history of our country, in the Soviet people's memory.

The extraordinary CPSU Central Committee plenum unanimously elected Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The party and people unanimously supported this decision [applause], knowing Comrade Chernenko as an unswerving fighter for the implementation of the party's policy who devotes all his organizational talent and multifaceted party experience to this cause. [applause]

Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's speech at the plenum reflected our party's firm determination to go forward along a Leninist path and the continuity of its course in implementing the task of the further consolidation of our motherland's economic and defense might, the improvement of the people's well-being, and the consolidation of peace on earth. This document of great political importance clearly defines the main sectors of work and ways of resolving the key problems of the present and future.

Over the 5-year period which has elapsed since the previous elections the CPSU's political course has been implemented. The 26th Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums developed and gave specific form to the party's present-day strategy -- the stragety of improving mature socialism. [end recording]

The Soviet socialist republics have rallied together into a single family. They include the Belorussian SSR. The Communists and all workers of the republic's cities and villages are fully determined to tackle the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee February Plenum.

[Begin Gromyko recording] It is with particular satisfaction that I convey to you and all the republic's working people greetings and good wishes from Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, who has expressed the firm conviction that Soviet Belorussia will continue to make a worthy contribution to the country's overall labor. [applause]

Comrades, our country's voice has an authoritative, weighty ring in the international arena. The party and the Soviet Government are doing as much as possible to safeguard Soviet people's peaceful living and working conditions.

The USSR's foreign policy course is not subject to fluctuations dictated by expediency. Our adherence to peace stems from the very nature of the socialist system. The profoundly peace-loving nature of the Soviet Union's foreign policy is backed up by the decisions of our party's congresses and the USSR Constitution.

In the struggle for preserving and consolidating peace, the Soviet Union acts together with the other states of the socialist community, which are confirming themselves more and more as a powerful factor of positive influence on the progress of world events.

The all-around deepening of the fraternal countries' cohesion on the basis of the principle of socialist internationalism has been and remains the priority direction of the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The further improvement of political collaboration, of which the Warsaw Pact Organization -- the reliable defensive shield of the socialist community -- is the most important instrument, promotes the effectiveness of our cooperation. The CEMA countries' economic potential is growing. The emergence at a qualitatively new level of economic integration is on the agenda. In consolidating our cohesion with the fraternal socialist countries we are thereby making a big contribution to the cause of world peace.

The situation in the world remains complex and at times tense. The adventurist actions of imperialism's aggressive forces are the source of tension. The present American Administration has set itself the aim of upsetting, in the United States' favor, the military-strategic equilibrium which has come about, securing dominant positions in the world for the United States, and dictating its will to others by relying on force.

The danger of war has increased seriously as a result of the deployment of new American nuclear weapons in West Europe. These actions blew up the Geneva talks aimed at limiting and substantially reducing nuclear arms. Grave responsibility for this turn of events and for their consequences is borne not only by the United States but also by its NATO allies, which opened the way into Europe for the American Pershing and cruise missiles against the will of their own peoples. The situation forces us jointly with our Warsaw Pact allies to ensure that the defense capability is maintained at the proper level. The Soviet Union does not need military superiority. We have not sought it and do not seek it now but we will not allow the disruption of the military equilibrium which has been achieved. Our country and its leadership have repeatedly stated this. In so doing, we are fulfilling the Soviet people's chief mandate -- to ensure peace. This was and still is the general course of our policy.

Is it possible to achieve a favorable turn in international affairs? Our reply is simple: Yes, it is possible.

There is no people on earth which wants war. The people want peace. All people want peace. And they want confidence that a catastrophe will never break. It is appropriate to recall that the overwhelming majority of states at the United Nations approved the declaration condemning nuclear war and the resolutions on freezing nuclear arms and preventing an arms race in space, which were drawn up on the initiative of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. This is a good reply to the question of which policy accords with the interests of the countries and peoples and which policy is alien and hostile to them.

Even under complicated conditions, states with different social systems have potential for reaching mutually acceptable accords. This is how we evaluate the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting, and this is how we view the prospect of the work of the Stockholm conference on confidence-building measures. [end recording]

Comrade Gromyko went on to speak of the initiatives of fundamental significance in key spheres of international politics. Describing the state of Soviet-U.S. relations, he stressed:

[Begin Gromyko recording] It is not our choice that the state of Soviet-U.S. relations should be characterized by tension.

Their deterioration and exacerbation is due to the actions of the present U.S. Administration, and nobody else.

Pronouncements in favor of improving relations between the USSR and the United States are audible at the moment in Washington even at official level. But it is difficult to trust such pronouncements. The U.S. Administration has repeatedly demonstrated that it regards such statements as having little value. Of course, one would hope that the recent pronouncements are not empty words, that they are not the product of an election situation. We will judge whether the United States has serious intentions from its practical actions, of course.

This was stated by us repeatedly earlier. This was said in the speech made by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the latest plenum of the Central Committee. The history of Soviet-U.S. relations shows convincingly that when our states -- the USSR and United States -- pursued a course for mutual understanding and cooperation, it was not only their people who gained, but peace as a whole became more durable.

If the U.S. Administration is prepared to adopt a more realistic stance in international affairs and on questions of relations with the Soviet Union, then it must discard concepts which put differences in social systems and ideology at the basis of relations between states. First of all, the concept of a crusade against socialism, which is still current in Washington, must be discarded.

The foundation of interstate relations should not be differences or similarities in ideology and social systems, but the common interests of states which consist in resolving all disputes and differences exclusively by peaceful means. Peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems -- this is the foundation on which to build relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The Soviet Union always advocates even, normal relations with the United States. They must be based on observance of the principles of equality and identical security, consideration of one another's legitimate interests and noninterference in one another's internal affairs. A display by the U.S. side of readiness to abide by these principles would make it possible to set about straightening out relations between the two countries.

Broad and boundless, one could say, is the sphere in which one can work to strengthen peace. Our country will cooperate fully with all states which are prepared to actually facilitate a reduction in international tension and create an atmosphere of trust in the world. [applause] [end recording]

COMPARISON OF TASS REPORT ON GROMYKO SPEECH

Moscow TASS in English at 1925 GMT on 28 February carries a report on Andrey Gromkyo's 27 February speech to Minsk voters. This has been compared to the 27 February TASS report transmitted at 1626 GMT, published on page R 14 of this section, under the subhead "TASS Summary", revealing the following variations:

Moscow TASS English at 1925 GMT on 28 February begins:

[Text] Minsk February 28 TASS -- The party... (changing dateline)

Page R 15 last paragraph, last line at 1925 GMT reads:... basis, Gromyko said.

The Soviet Union's proposals on scaling down nuclear-missile confrontation in Europe are well known, and they fully remain in force. One thing is needed -- the USA and NATO should display readiness to return to the situation which existed before the beginning of the deployment of U.S. missiles.

The Soviet line for ending the race in nuclear and other armaments and for their reduction remains unchanged. However, it is important for progress on that road that the West should have a similar desire. We do not so far see it.

The speaker recalled... (picking up page R 16, paragraph one, supplying additional passages)

COMPARISON OF GROMYKO SPEECH TO CONSTITUENTS

Andrey Gromyko's 27 February speech to Minsk voters is carried in the 28 February First Editions of Moscow PRAVDA on page 2, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA on pages 1 and 2 and KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on page 2. These versions have been compared to the IZVESTIYA version published on page R 2 of the 28 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and were found to be identical.

SOCIALIST COMPETITION AWARDS RESOLUTION ADOPTED

PM271116 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Feb 84 First Edition

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee have examined the results of the all-union socialist competition of union and autonomous republics, krays, oblasts, cities, autonomous okrugs, city and rural rayons, collectives of associations, enterprises, organizations, and institutions, and kolkhozes and sovkhozes for the successful fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1983. The adopted resolution notes that the Soviet people, closely rallied around the Leninist party, is successfully implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November (1982) and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

Workers in industry, agriculture, construction, transportation, and other sectors of the national economy, having mounted socialist competition on a broad scale, have achieved new labor successes in fulfilling the 1983 plan and the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The pace of economic development has increased. The output of industrial and agricultural production has increased. The transportation work has become more stable. Technical and economic indicators have improved. A big program of capital construction and commissioning of housing and social, cultural, and consumer installations has been fulfilled. The population's real income has increased.

The role of socialist competition has increased in intensifying social production, developing the creative activeness of workers, kolkhoz members, engineers, technicians, and employees, mobilizing labor collectives to seek and bring into play reserves for improving work efficiency and quality, and strengthening discipline and organization.

At the same time, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee draw the attention of party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic organs to the fact that achievements in the national economy could be considerably weightier if fuller use were made of production, scientific, and technical potential and the possibilities of socialist competition. At a number of enterprises and organizations, labor productivity is growing and output quality improving only slowly, while delivery plans according to contracts and orders and targets for the introduction of new equipment and advanced experience, the saving of material resources, and the output of the goods the population's needs are not being fulfilled. Some republics, krays, oblasts, rayons, enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes did not fulfill the targets for the 3d year of the 5-year plan and allowed a lag to occur in industrial and agricultural output and in the commissioning of fixed capital. There are shortcomings in labor and production organization.

The trend of socialist competition toward achieving high end results, improving qualitative indicators of work, and resolving social tasks is not being ensured everywhere. The adopted socialist pledges are being poorly monitored in a number of cases. When summing up results, proper exactingness is sometimes not being displayed toward labor collectives, and individual workers for the fulfillment of plans and pledges.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee have recognized the following as victors in the all-union socialist competition for the successful fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1983 and have awarded Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee to the following:

Union Republics

For attaining high results in the all-union socialist competition and the successful fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1983:

Belorussian SSR
Uzbek SSR
Georgian SSR
Azerbaijan SSR
Lithuanian SSR
Latvian SSR
Armenian SSR

For attaining high results in the all-union socialist competition and the successful fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1983 in industry:

RSFSR
Ukrainian SSR

For attaining high results in the all-union socialist competition and the successful fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1983:

Autonomous Republics, Krays, and Oblasts

In the RSFSR: the Bashkir, Komi, Mari, Mordovian, North Osetian, Tatar, Chuvash, and Yakutsk ASSR's, Maritime Kray, Astrakhan, Belgorod, Bryansk, Vologda, Ivanovo, Kamchatka, Kirov, and Kuybyshev Oblasts, Leningrad City, Leningrad Oblast, Moscow City, Moscow Oblast, and Orenburg, Penza, Perm, Saratov, Sverdlovsk, Tomsk, and Tula Oblasts;

in the Ukrainian SSR: Volyn and Ivano-Frankovsk Oblasts, Kiev City, Kiev Oblast, and Lvov, Rovno, Sumy, Ternopol, and Kharkov Oblasts;

in the Belorussian SSR: Grodno and Minsk Oblasts;
in the Uzbek SSR: Surkhan-Darya, Tashkent, and Khorezm Oblasts;
in the Kazakh SSR: Akyubinsk, Dzhezkazgan, Mangyshlak, Uralsk, and Chimkent Oblasts;
in the Georgian SSR: the Abkhaz ASSR;
in the Azerbaijan SSR: the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast;
in the Kirghiz SSR: Osh Oblast;
in the Tajik SSR: Leninabad Oblast;
in the Turkmen SSR: Tashauz Oblast.

Cities

In the RSFSR: Balashkikha in Moscow Oblast, Bast, Biysk in Altay Kray, Blagoveshchensk (oblast center) Brezhnev in the Tatar ASSR, Vladimir, Volgogorad, Voronezh, Vyborg in Leningrad Oblast, Groznyy, Izhevsk, Irkutsk, Kalinin, Kaliningrad (oblast center), Kaspiyskiy in the Kalmyk ASSR, Kostroma, Krasnodar, Krasnokamensk in Chita Oblast, Kranoyarsk, Kurgan, Kursk, Lipetsk, Makhachkala, Murmansk, Nalchik, Neftekamsk in the Bashkir ASSR, Nizhniy Tagil in Sverdlovsk Oblast, Novgorod, Novosibirsk, Norilsk in Krasnoyarsk Kray, Obninsk in Kaluga Oblast, Orel, Pevek in Magadan Oblast, Petrozavodsk, Pskov, Rostov-na-Donu, Ryzan, Severodvinsk in Archangelsk Oblast, Smolensk, Stavropol, Surgut in Tyuman Oblast, Tambov, Ulan Ude, Ulyanovsk, Khabarovsk, Chelyabinsk, Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, Yurga in Kemerovo Oblast, and Yaroslavl;

In the Ukrainian SSR: Beryansk in Zaporozhye Oblast, Vinnitsa, Voroshilovgrad, Gorlovka in Donetsk Oblast, Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Zhitomir, Znamenka in Kirovgrad Oblast, Kremenchug in Poltava Oblast, Nikolayev (oblast center), Odessa, Simerferopol, Ushgorod, Kherson, and Cherkassy;

in the Belorussian SSR: Vitebsk and Mogilev;
in the Uzbek SSR: Kungrad in the Kara-Kalpak ASSR, Margilan in Fergana Oblast, Samarkand, and Chirchik in Tashkent Oblast;
in the Kazakh SSR: Alma-Ata, Kustanay, Pavlodar, and Tselinograd;
in the Georgian SSR: Poti and Tbilisi;
in the Azerbaijan SSR: Mingechaur;
in the Lithanian SSR: Kaunas and Panevezhis;
in the Moldavian SSR: Kishinev;
in the Latvian SSR: Riga;
in the Kirghiz SSR: Dzhalal-Abad in Osh Oblast and Frunze;
in the Armenian SSR: Yerevan and Kirovakan;
in the Turkmen SSR: Ashkhabad;
in the Estonian SSR: Tallinn.

Koryakskiy, Nenetskiy, and Taymyrskiy (Dolgano-Nenetskiy) autonomous okrugs and 9 city and 206 rural rayons.

The following were also recognized as victors and awarded Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee:

Eight hundred and seventy four collectives of associations, enterprises, organizations, and institutions of industry, construction, transportation and other sectors of the national economy, and scientific research, planning, and design organizations, including 514 with an entry on the all-union roll of honor at the USSR Exhibition of National Economic achievements;

Seven hundred and fifty collectives of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, agro-industrial associations, and interfarm and other agricultural enterprises and organizations, including 250 with an entry on the all-union roll of honor at the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee instructed party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol, and economic organs to direct socialist competition toward unconditionally fulfilling and overfulfilling the 1984 plan and the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole, implementing the Food and Energy Programs, developing the tempo of economic growth that has been achieved and the general mood for the practical resolution of tasks, making up the lag permitted in the first 3 years of the 5-year plan, and guaranteeing the uninterrupted operation of the national economy.

There must also be endeavors to implement the counterplans and socialist pledges, adopted by the collectives of enterprises and organizations, and the working people of rayons, cities, oblasts, krays, and republics, to fulfill the specific task set by the party -- of increasing labor productivity by 1 percent over and above the plan and reducing prime cost of output by an additional 0.5 percent.

The level of organization and success in socialist competition must be improved and every worker, every team, and every labor collective must be involved in it. Competitors' main attention must be focused on accelerating labor productivity growth, increasing production volume, improving output quality, fulfilling deliveries promptly according to contracts and orders, accelerating scientific and technical progress, assimilating new production capacities as rapidly as possible and making better use of existing production capacities, saving raw materials, energy, worktime, and other resources, and strengthening plan and labor discipline. Competition among partners must be developed in every way, as must the movement to increase the equipment shift coefficient and achieve the design labor intensiveness of production, and other forms of people's initiative for improving the efficiency of social production. The necessary organizational, technical, and economic conditions must be created for participants in competition to successfully fulfill the adopted counterplans and socialist pledges and establish daily monitoring of their implementation.

The editorial offices of central, republican, sector, and local newspapers and journals and radio and television must step up propaganda of the program of all-union socialist competition, make known and support the creative search and initiative of working people, reveal more profoundly the experience of work frontrunners and the ways and means in which they achieve high end results, resolutely uncover the causes of individual collectives' laggardness, help them overcome difficulties and shortcomings in work, and make fuller use of opportunities to increase the educative role of competition.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee warmly congratulate working people of republics, krays, oblasts, cities, rayons and autonomous okrugs and collectives of associations, enterprises, and organizations of industry, construction, transportation, agriculture, and other sectors, which have been victorious in the all-union socialist competition in 1983, and express the firm conviction that the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the intelligentsia, and all working people will mount nationwide socialist competition on an even broader scale to successfully fulfill and overfulfill the targets of 1984 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole and will perform their patriotic duty in the struggle to strengthen the economic and defense might of our motherland and maintain peace on earth.

The list of labor collectives and city and rural rayons which have been awarded challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee is being published in sector, republican, kray, and oblast newspapers.

BAYBAKOV REVIEWS FIRST 3 YEARS OF CURRENT PLAN

LD211741 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0836 GMT 21 Feb 84

[Text] Moscow 21 Feb (TASS) -- In the course of the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan (1981-1985) a further rise in the production and scientific and technological potential of the country and in all branches of material production and the nonproduction sphere was achieved, and the well-being of the Soviet people improved, writes Nikolay Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR Gosplan, in an article in the February issue of the PLANOVOE KHOZYAYSTVO [PLANNED ECONOMY] magazine.

One has to say frankly, Nikolay Baybakov notes, that the first two five year plan years were difficult for the development of the Soviet economy. The difficulties were of both an objective and subjective nature.

First of all those years were unfavorable for agriculture; in both years the harvest was low. At the beginning of 1982 our economy also encountered difficulties in the field of power generation. Over the four preceding years the drought caused low water levels in many rivers, particularly in Siberia, where there are major power stations, and the national economy suffered a certain shortfall in electricity. Of course this could not fail to have an effect on the rate of growth of the most important industries during the first 2 years of the 5-year plan.

Thanks to the great organizational and political work of our party and government, and thanks to the selfless labor of the Soviet people, the author of the article notes, the USSR achieved successes in 1983 in speeding up the development of the economy. Rates of economic development and of growth in the well-being of the Soviet people that were higher than those of the first 2 years of the 5-year plan were achieved in 1983. Qualitative indexes were improved and there was a positive advance in the national economy as a whole.

Over the 3 years of the 5-year plan the gross public-sector product has increased by comparison with 1980 by almost 11 percent, including increases in the volume of industrial production by 10.6 percent and in the gross output of agriculture by 9.7 percent.

In industry the preferential growth of Group B (consumer items) by comparison with Group A (means of production) was secured, as was provided for by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The rate of growth over these years amounted to 11.5 percent and 10.2 percent, respectively.

Alongside the solution of current tasks the party concerned itself constantly with building the country's production potential, which ensures long-term development. Throughout these years a broad program of capital construction has been under way. The overall volume of capital investment in the national economy during the years 1981-1983 amounted to R432 billion. Fixed assets with a total cost in excess of R420,000 billion have been put into operation.

Nikolay Baybakov notes that over the past 3 years labor productivity has risen steadily. Expressed as a percentage of the previous year, it increased in 1981 by 2.6 percent; in 1982 by 3.2 percent; and in 1983 by 3.5 percent. In 1983, 89 percent of the growth in national income was obtained through raising labor productivity. The article by the chairman of the USSR Gosplan speaks of major and varied measures by the CPSU and the Soviet state to raise the standard of living of the Soviet people.

GEORGIAN CP LECTURE-SEMINAR SESSION HELD

TM201036 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 9 Feb 84 p 3

[GRUZINFORM report: "At the Latest Session of the Lecture-Seminar"]

[Text] The latest session of the republican party and economic aktiv school's lecture-seminar on current problems of the improvement of developed socialism under the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, which is led by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, was held 7 February.

The session of the school's lecture-seminar was opened by S.Ye. Khabeishvili, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

Professor D.V. Valovoy, doctor of economic sciences and first deputy chief editor of PRAVDA, spoke to those present about some problems of the improvement of the economic mechanism in light of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and December (1983) Plenum decisions.

SHEVARDNADZE FEBRUARY ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Address Georgian Artists

PM271256 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Feb 84 p 2

[GRUZINFORM report: "Talent for Civic Activism. Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze's Meeting With Representatives of Georgia's Young Creative Intelligentsia"]

[Excerpts] Held on the eve of the traditional seminar of young creative workers in Bakuriani, this meeting reminded some of its older participants of their own youth. It seemed as if it were only yesterday that the tent roofs of the "Solnechnaya Dolina" camp echoed to their strong voices, expressing the aspirations and hopes of young artists in the fifties who were given at that time the lofty right to speak on behalf of their generation.

And here they are today, listening with trust and exacting attention to the young artists of today. Much of what the young people say is well known to them. Much that they had dreamed of became reality in the seventies: the republican Artistic Youth Center under the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee, for example, the "Metekhi" youth studio theater, 'the "Debyut" movie studio, the "Pirosmani" exhibition hall at the Boris Dzneladze Komsomol City, the Young Writers' Almanach, summer camps for artistic youths, and the movie actors' studio theater. Concern for the young is objective and specific, and its seeds are yielding a wonderful harvest. Speaking of this, all the speakers thanked the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

Bakuriani is again expecting the young people: The next seminar of Georgia's young creative intelligentsia is opening there on 19 February. All the specific issues that have been raised here today, and those that will be raised during the Bakuriani seminar, will be thoroughly analyzed and measures will be adopted on them, E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, noted in analyzing the results of the meeting.

The main thing on which attention must focus is the responsibility of the young intelligentsia to the times, its active civic stance, and the party-mindedness and people-oriented approach of its creativity.

Youth is strenuously seeking the answers to many difficult questions of everyday life. The young writer, painter, director, or actor naturally strives for vivid forms and methods of creative self-expression. However, all these quests should not result in the disappearance of the integrity of the modern hero's personality and the loftiness of his moral, social, and civic imperative. In this respect, our reality offers the young artist a vast and fruitful field of activity. To turn one's back to this field and not to act as a sower and cultivator in it means to irrevocably impoverish one's creativity and cut off the flow through the lifegiving arteries of life.

Our conversation is not with novices or beginners, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze stressed; almost everyone at this meeting is a master, despite his youth, and our dialogue's tone and content correspond with this. Only a great talent is capable of taking up the great and socially important problem, of currently researching and vividly reflecting it by means of his art.

The country is confidently following the course of the 26th party congress and purposefully implementing its directives and the decisions of the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums. The young masters of literature and the arts must participate on an ever increasing scale in this vast work.

Is the artist's cooly detached attitude toward the problems of material production permissible today? Not only is it impermissible, but it is actually fatal for his talent. A house cannot be erected without foundations. Had the republic not achieved the remarkable successes in its economic development, it would have been impossible to make the major material and financial investments in the party and state system of support for young talent. It would have been impossible to set up the "Debyut" movie studio, the faculty for movie directors, the youth studio theater, and the movie actors' studio theater.... It is the vital duty of every one of you to show interest in the firmness of our economic structure, both as an artist and as a citizen. In this connection, it is important to develop from the very beginning a correct view of the subjects offered by life for the artistic depicting of reality. The people of labor and their inner world are boundlessly interesting, and it is impermissible to depict this world at a low or mediocre level in order to promote some misunderstood view of the requirements of a social class or some fleeting material benefits. Deliberate hackwork and narrow-minded opportunism, which in the end turn into derogation of the subject and insult to the hero and the entire class, are also impermissible here. A great subject needs a great talent. This is why we say to the young people: This sphere of reality is yours. You must understand that the people who have taken upon themselves the main burden or reorganizing the economy's management, as has been done in Abasha and Poti, are the real heroes of life. You must support them if you don't want to see deserted theater halls, if you don't want the people to be deaf to art, culture, and spirituality.

The artist, and even more so the young artist, must be involved in everything. He cannot, for example, fail to be moved by the problems of science, which today is already the decisive force of society's development. The people of science -- how interesting they are for the writers and directors! And how about the artistic circle itself? Is the life of such a man as Mikhail Tumanishvili, a man utterly devoted to art who has given all of himself to youth, not capable of attracting strong talents... Or the problems of demography: Children are born, therefore the fate of the people is born. Who else if not the young people should think about this?

Who else, if not they, should be concerned with the penury of the spiritual requirements of some of our young people? There are people who never go to the theater, are indifferent to art, and even boast of this, but if the occasion arises, they bombastically praise the great forebears and pay homage to their memory.... The young masters of our modern socialist culture cannot but be alarmed by this; they cannot but be offended by the spiritual apathy of some of their contemporaries.

This is the direction in which we ask you to channel your energy, strength, and talents. The example here has truly been set by Dzhansug Kakhidze, who took it upon himself to teach children the basics of music. In some cases, it is necessary to start at the very beginning, with the most elementary aspects -- the problem of children's and adolescents' spiritual and aesthetic health is too serious for us to scorn this difficult work.

Vague words, appeals, and stereotype slogans no longer work today. Specific work is needed. The Komsomol has managed to build the bridges of trust between itself and the young creative intelligentsia; it has managed to channel its energy into active social practical work. Today this is already inadequate. Today they must wage a joint struggle for good books, truthful movies, highly promising architectural designs, meaningful stage performances, a struggle for lofty art which raises and inspires man. A struggle for which strengthens the union of working people and the brotherhood and friendship of our fatherland's peoples, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze concluded.

G.N. Yenukidze, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, also took part in the meeting with creative youth. N.Sh. Dzhanberidze, chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Cultural Department, and V.G. Lordkipanidze, first secretary of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee, were also present.

Attends Wine Industry Meeting

PM161433 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 11 Feb 84 p 3

[GRUZINFORM report: "Republic Conference of Viticulturists and Wine Industry Workers"]

[Excerpts] The problems of the further boosting of viticulture in light of the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent Central Committee plenums were discussed by participants in a republic conference held in Tbilisi.

The conference was opened by D.I. Patiashvili, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee. D.L. Kartvelishvili, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, delivered a report at the conference.

E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered a speech at the conference.

The participants in the conference adopted a resolution.

Speaks at Rustavi Plant

PM201035 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 5 Feb 84 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "To Stabilize the Enterprise's Work. Meeting of the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant's Party and Economic Aktiv"]

[Excerpt] A meeting of the metallurgical plant's party and economic aktiv was held in Rustavi 4 February.

Taking part in its work were Comrades E.A. Shevardnadze, B.V. Nikolskiy, Z.A. Chkheidze, and Sh.K. Shartava; G.A. Anchabadze, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers; B.D. Makharashvili and N.Sh. Endeladze, chiefs of departments at the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; leaders of ministries and departments; first secretaries of a number of party gorkoms and raykoms; chairmen of gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms; leading party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol workers.

The aktiv's meeting examined the problems linked with the stabilization of the enterprise's work and planned specific measures to overcome laggardness.

The meeting was opened by R.A. Tkhelidze, secretary of the Rustavi metallurgical plant party committee. E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the meeting.

ALIYEV ACTIVITIES IN AZERBAIJAN DETAILED

Arrives in Baku

GF201835 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1700 GMT 20 Feb 84

[Text] Comrade Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium, arrived in Baku today. Comrade Geydar Aliyev will meet with members of the electorate of the Lenin Electoral Okrug in Baku, who have nominated him as a candidate deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet of Nationalities.

Geydar Aliyev was welcomed at the Baku airport by Comrades Kyamran Bagirov, Oktay Bagirov, Kasumova, Yusif-Zade, Konovalov, Mekhtiyev, Mamedov, Musayev, Seidov, Tatliyev, Khalilov, Gasanov, Efendiyev, Muslim-Zade, and Rasulova, and by Boris Bugayev, minister of the USSR civil aviation; General (Bolkovnik Arkitov), commander of the Transcaucasus Military District, which is a laureate of the Red Banner Award; [names and titled indistinct] Deputy Chairmen of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium Asanov, Lemberanskiy, Mutalibov, Raso-Zade and Shcheglov; General (Polkornik Kirilyuk), commander of the Transcaucasus Military Headquarters, which is a laureate of the Red Banner Award [title as heard]; and General Shirinkin, member of the Military Council of the Transcaucasus Military District -- which is a laureate of the Red Banner Award -- and chief of the political directorate of the Transcaucasus Military District. [title as heard]

Visits Factories, Meets Workers

GF221048 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0205 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] As has already been reported, Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium, arrived in Baku on 20 February. Comrade Geydar Aliyev will meet with members of the Lenin Electoral Okrug electorate in Baku.

Comrade Geydar Aliyev met with the workers of the Lenin Oil and Gas Extraction Administration yesterday morning. Members of the administration's collective warmly welcomed Comrade Geydar Aliyev. The deputy secretary of the party committee of the administration, Makhmudov, operator Ubayev, laboratory assistant (Kalushkov), and directors of [word indistinct], Memedov and Bayramov, addressed the meeting on work being carried out, obligations related to the December 1983 and February 1984 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and measures adopted by the organization.

Comrade Geydar Aliyev also addressed the meeting. He expressed his gratitude for being nominated as candidate deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and discussed obligations related to the realization of suggestions and recommendations cited in the address delivered by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko during the February 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Comrade Geydar Aliyev wished success to the workers.

Yesterday, Comrade Geydar Aliyev also visited [name indistinct] factory. This installation has achieved good results in manufacturing oil mining tools and has improved the quality of its products. Comrade Aliyev met with the workers of the main production line. Speakers at the meeting thanked the party and the state for their concern. Comrade Aliyev also addressed the meeting.

Comrade Geydar Aliyev met with workers of the [word indistinct] machine producing factory as well. He acquainted himself at the [word indistinct] with the work and living conditions of oil workers and wished them success. Brigade worker Aghayev briefed Geydar Aliyev on the drilling carried out in oil well No 1,825. Comrade Geydar Aliyev also met with the workers of the new (?macaroni) factory in Baku and acquainted himself with its work.

Yesterday, Comrade Aliyev also visited Baku's new incorporated butchery No 26. Comrades Kyamran Bagirov, Ziya Yusif-Zade, Fuad Musayev, and Suleyman Tatliyev accompanied him while he toured the city.

Tours Enterprises

LD231730 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] During his trip to Azerbaijan, Comrade Aliyev visited the "Leninneft" and "Ordzhonikidzeneft" oil and gas extraction directorates, the "Bakinskiy Rabochiy" and "Dzerzhinskiy" machine-building works, the deep water marine foundations works, a house-construction combine, one of the republic's new food industry projects -- a macaroni factory, and the Baku taxi yard No 5, and met the medical personnel at the new associated town hospital No 23.

The candidate deputy asked about the workers' labor conditions and everyday life and prospects for the socioeconomic development of the labor collectives. Meetings took place with a railway-workers' collective and the republic's party-economic aktiv.

Meets Kirov Rayon Workers

GF231340 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0205 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] On 22 February, Comrade Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium, visited the Kirov Rayon located in the Lenin Electoral Okrug in Baku -- the okrug from which he has been nominated a candidate deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Comrade Aliyev traveled to one of the new squares in Baku and inspected the monument of Karl Marx, the creator of scientific communism. He laid a wreath at the monument.

Baku's original multistory parking lot No 5, set up 3 years ago, attracts attention from a distance. Through [words indistinct] 650 automobiles [automasinlar] are quickly lifted into individual parking spaces. The republic's largest parking lot has been supplied with the most up-to-date equipment. Human labor is not used in the installation.

Comrade Aliyev inspected the technical service [words indistinct] and visited the [words indistinct] of high production. While touring [words indistinct], Comrade Aliyev acquainted himself with [words indistinct] and with housing construction development in the republic's capital. While conferring with workers and experts, Comrade Aliyev acquainted himself with their work conditions as well as with other matters concerning them.

Comrade Geydar Aliyev also visited the factory that will prepare support for [words indistinct]. He familiarized himself with the installation's construction and talked with construction workers and [word indistinct].

He said: You are working to build a beautiful factory, one of the largest in our republic. Working in such a project is an honor. This rare installation will be remembered for years to come and serve the people by extracting oil from the seabed. It is a source of happiness that this installation is one of the republic's progressive establishments. It is my hope, therefore, that you continue your work with self-sacrifice and achieve new success in the revolutionary toil era of the 5-year plan period.

Accompanying Comrade Geydar Aliyev were Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; Gasan Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium; Gasan Gasanov, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee' Fuad Musayev, first secretary of the Baku City party committee; Ziya Yusif-Zade, chairman of the Committee for State Security; and Alish Lemberanskiy, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium.

Attends Composer's Funeral

LD222306 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 22 Feb 84

[Text] Today the capital of Azerbaijan saw off on his last journey Fikret Meshadi Dzhamil Ogly Amirov, an outstanding Soviet composer, Hero of Socialist Labor, USSR people's artiste, and laureate of USSR State Prizes. The coffin with the body of the deceased was placed at the Azerbaijan State Philharmonic, where many of the composer's works were heard many times. A guard of honor was mounted by Comrade Aliyev, member of CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; the republic's leaders; cultural activists; and representatives of the public. The speakers at the funeral rally spoke of Fikret Amirov's great contribution to the development of Soviet multinational musical art. The funeral took place in the Avenue of Honorable Burial.

Addresses Railway Workers

GF231326 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0205 GMT 23 Feb 84

[Text] The annual general meeting of the Azerbaijan railway workers discussed the obligations in that field derived from the December 1983 and the extraordinary February 1984 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. Comrade (Platonov), director of the railways administration in Azerbaijan, briefed the meeting on the results of the labor of the republic's railway workers during the third year of the 5-year plan period and outstanding problems. Comrade Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium, who was warmly welcomed by those present in the meeting hall, also addressed the meeting.

Also participating in the annual meeting were Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; Gasan Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium; Gasan Gasanov, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; Fuad Musayev, first secretary of the Baku city party committee; Ziya Yusif-Zade, chairman of the Committee for State Security, and Alish Lemberanskiy, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium.

Departs Baku for Moscow

GF261303 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 25 Feb 84

[From press review]

[Text] Today's Azerbaijani newspapers wrote that Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium, left for Moscow. He has been nominated from our republic's capital as candidate deputy for the USSR Supreme Soviet. He came to Baku to meet the electorate.

Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and other leaders of our republic saw Geydar Aliyev off at Baku airport.

DEPUTY PREMIER PRESENTS AWARD TO KOMI ASSR

PM241611 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Feb 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Banner for the Worthy"]

[Text] Syktyvkar, 22 Feb -- Fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the working people of the Komi ASSR took a new step in developing the economy in the 3d year of the 5-year plan. Production of industrial and agricultural output increased. The housing and cultural-consumer construction program was fulfilled. The Komi ASSR has been awarded the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner for achieving high results in the all-union socialist competition and for successfully fulfilling the state plan for economic and social development in 1983.

At a ceremonial meeting of representatives of the autonomous republic's working people devoted to the presentation of the high award mention was made of the unanimous support and warm approval for the decisions of the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee February Plenum. The speakers emphasized that the counterplans and socialist pledges for 1984 adopted by the collectives of enterprises and organizations will be successfully fulfilled.

B.Ye. Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, presented the Challenge Red Banner to representatives of the Komi ASSR's working people.

BAYBAKOV PRESENTS AWARD IN AZERBAIJAN 18 FEB

PM211152 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "To the Victors in Competition"]

[Text] Baku, 18 Feb -- A ceremony took place here to present the Azerbaijan SSR with the Challenge Red Banner awarded to the republic for its successes in fulfilling the plans and pledges for 1983.

The Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee awarded the winners in the all-union socialist competition for successful fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1983 was presented to the republic at a meeting of its aktiv on 18 February by N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

K.M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and others who spoke at the meeting focused their attention on further expanding socialist competition to fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress decisions. Bringing to light reserves for enhancing the efficiency of production and the quality of work, the participants in the meeting spoke of the resolve of the republic's working people to mark the elections for the new USSR Supreme Soviet with new successes.

ZIMYANIN ADDRESS AT SHOLOKHOV FUNERAL REPORTED

LD241347 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 23 Feb 84

[From the Vremya newscast; announcer-read report over video]

[Excerpts] The frozen Don at Veshenskaya was today not merely quiet today -- it was speechless. From daybreak thousands of inhabitants of neighboring villages and farmsteads arrived at the stanitsa for their final meeting with and farewell forever to Mikhail Aleksandrovich Sholokhov. At 1100 access to the casket, which had been set up at rayon's palace of Culture, was closed. Last in the guard of honor were members of the commission for organizing the funeral: Comrades Zimyanin, Bondarenko, Yepishev, Markov, Shauro, Mentashvili, Mikhalkov, Bondarev, Verchenko, Kalinin, Buvalin.

The funeral meeting was opened by CPSU CC secretary Mikhail Vasilyevich Zimyanin.

[Begin Zimyanin recording] Mikhail Aleksandrovich Sholokhov embodied the best features of an artist of the socialist epoch. He was a brilliant master, a Soviet citizen, a patriot, an internationalist, and an ardent communist. Sholokhov's works were and remain an example of active party participation, like an organic combination of his personal views and the ideas of the party of whose ranks he was a member for more than 50 years. The immortally brilliant creations of Sholokhov remain and will live on -- the remarkable Sholokhov traditions in literature. Therefore, we say farewell, our dear friend and comrade Mikhail Aleksandrovich, may your bright name and your works live forever in the artistic culture of our great motherland, and of our entire planet. [end recording]

Words of farewell to the great writer were also spoken at the meeting by Comrade Bondarenko, first secretary of Rostov Obkom.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, Mikhail Vasilyevich Zimyanin expressed deep condolence to the relatives and those close to the deceased.

RSFSR GOVERNMENT RETIRES JUSTICE MINISTER BLINOV

PM161524 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Feb 84 First Edition p 2

[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA-TASS report: "News Item"]

[Text] The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade V.M. Blinov of his duties as RSFSR minister of justice in connection with his retirement.

TAJIK SSR SUPSOV PRESIDIUM CHAIRMAN REPLACED

PM201630 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Feb 84 Morning Edition p 2

[Own correspondent V. Surkov dispatch under the rubric "Union Republic Supreme Soviet Sessions": "Tajik SSR"]

[Text] Dushanbe -- The ninth session of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet has been held in Dushanbe.

The deputies honored the memory of Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, an outstanding figure in the Communist Party and the Soviet state, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, with a sorrowful minute's silence.

The session was addressed by Deputy R.N. Nabiyev, first secretary of the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee. He spoke of the results of the extraordinary CPSU Central Committee February Plenum and dwelled on the tasks facing the republic.

Working people in all sectors of Tajikistan's national economy have set high targets for the 4th year of the 5-year plan. The 2d month's work to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum shows that most collectives are honorably keeping their word to the party. The January volume of industrial production in the republic increased by 7.4 percent. Various items have been produced over and above plan to the tune of more than R11 million.

However, many collectives are still not working at full capacity. In January one in four enterprises did not fulfill the output sales plan. The number of these enterprises is especially high in the republic ministries of light industry and of fruit and vegetable farming, and in the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture.

An organizational question was examined at the session. Deputy G. Pallayev, who had been working as first secretary of the Kurgan-Tyube Obkom, was elected chairman of the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium.

M. Kholov, who had been working as chairman of the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium, was relieved of his duties in connection with his retirement.

TADZHIKISTAN PARTY SECOND SECRETARY RETIRES

LD301528 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 30 Jan 84

[Text] A plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tadzhikistan was held today. It reviewed an organizational question. Comrade Polukarov has been released from his post as second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tadzhikistan in connection with his retirement. Comrade (Belov), who worked ad department head in the Agriculture and Food Industry Department of the CPSU Central Committee, was elected second secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tadzhikistan.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has expressed gratitude to Yuriy Ivanovich Polukarov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, for his conscientious work for the benefit of the party and people.

NEW TAJIK LAND RECLAMATION MINISTER APPOINTED

GF271222 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 18 Feb 84 p 2

[Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet resolution]

[Text] The Supreme Soviet of the Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic resolves:

To approve the law of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on 16 February 1984 on the appointment of Comrade A. Akhmedov as Tajik SSR Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Resources.

[Signed] G. Pallayev, chairman of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; I. Rakhimova, secretary of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. 17 February 1984, Dushanbe City.

SHEVARDNADZE COMMENTS ON DIRECTOR'S DISMISSAL

PM170953 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 February 1984 Morning Edition publishes on page 3 a 2,500-word undated Tbilisi report by own correspondent Tatyanba Chanturiya and special correspondent Yegor Yakovlev under the heading "Change of Cast; Former Director's Monologue and Our Correspondents' Reflections." The report begins by quoting the comments of E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, at a recent Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum, during its discussion of the dismissal of Otar Nikolayevich Suladze, former director of the Rustavi Metallurgical Plant, who had "neglected many problems, displayed insufficient energy in resolving questions of retooling the enterprise, and so forth.

The report goes on to describe the correspondents' meeting with Suladze, who now works at the Georgian Council of Ministers, quoting at length from the former director's "monologue" to the reporters in which he describes the plant's initial successes when he was appointed its director and the problems which arose later, including "prolonged fuel stoppages," the retirement of the "absolute majority" of the first generation of workers, who had reached pensionable age, and his difficulties in seeking aid from "the ministry." Suladze's monologue, in which he admits that "I am responsible for everything that happened at the plant," is interspersed with the correspondents' reflections on the nature of personal responsibility and the problems which can be caused by "a chain of objective circumstances," Chanturiya and Yakovlev also quote Shevardnadze's comments to them: 'Please write that we consider ourselves guilty with respect to Otar Nikolayevich and point that out without fail,' we were told by E.A. Shevardnadze when we discussed the former director. 'Telling a man in good time that he "has to go" is very hard. There are attitudes, habit -- we had overcome similar complex moments together. An honest, decent man who worked to the point of exhaustion -- and you have to say good bye to him. That is why we feel for Otar Nikolayevich. He should have been removed from Rustavi two years ago. It would have been easier for him and better for the plant. We waited and hoped that new strength would come.'"

The final part of the report describes a meeting with Guram Benediktovich Kashakashvili, the new director, commenting that his successes since he took up the post can in part be explained by the fact that "a change of director is usually accompanied by generous aid from the ministry, which a plant has sometimes been waiting for a long time."

UZBEK SSR OBKOM GETS NEW FIRST SECRETARY

LD171726 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 17 Feb 84

[Text] A plenum was held today of Kashka-Darya Obkom. It considered an organizational matter. The plenum released Gaipov, obkom first secretary, from his duties in connection with his retirement on pension. Comrade Turapov, who has been working as the chairman of Surkhan-Darya Oblispolkom, has been elected first secretary of Kashka-Darya Obkom. Comrade Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the work of the plenum.

GOVERNMENT, JOURNALISTIC APPOINTMENTS MADE

PM130946 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR in Russian, Section 1 No 2 1984 carries on page 31 two USSR Council of Ministers Resolutions, signed by Tikhonov and Shirtyukov, the first on "Relieving Comrade A.M. Nikiforenko of his duties as first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Standards in connection with his retirement and dated 3 Nov 1984.

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 1 January 1984, signed to press 20 December 1983, carries on page 74 notification of the appointment of Grigoriy Aleksandrovich Shevelev as "editor in chief of Central Television's main news bureau." It also states that, "since 1983 he has been deputy editor in chief of Central Television's main news bureau."

LATVIAN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPOINTS OFFICIALS

LD110306 Riga Domestic Service in Latvian 1730 GMT 12 Jan 84

[Text] The Presidium of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet has decided to appoint Robert Praude first deputy chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers, releasing him from duties as deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers.

By a decree of the presidium of the republic's Supreme Soviet, Kazimir Shpogis has been relieved of the duties as Latvian SSR Minister of Agriculture. He is being appointed deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers. Anton Bril is relieved of the duties as Latvian SSR minister of land improvement and water conservancy to be appointed Latvian SSR minister of agriculture.

NEW CONSTRUCTION MINISTER APPOINTED IN UZBEKISTAN

WA070900 [Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 Jan 84 carries on page 1 a brief 50-word announcement of the appointment to the post of Uzbekistan Minister of Construction of Poturemskiy, Fedor Grigorevich.

ARCHIVES ADMINISTRATION CHIEF IDENTIFIED

PM171701 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 February 1984 Morning Edition carries on page 2, under the rubric "Appointments," a 900-word interview given to its correspondent V. Zakharkov by "The New Chief of the Main Archives Administration Under the USSR Council of Ministers, Fedor Mikhaylovich Vaganov." The interview, which is undated, is carried under the headline "Here Is the Truth of the Centuries."

NEW SOVIET DOCUMENTARY ILLUSTRATES NUCLEAR DANGER

PM161625 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 16 Feb 84 p 3

[K. Mezentsev article: "'Danger Warning'; New Releases"]

[Text] A new documentary movie "Danger Warning" is being shown on the country's screens. This picture was made at the Central Documentary Movie Studio by the famous producer Dzhemma Firsova and Genrikh Gurkov, the international journalist. The authors conduct a direct conversation with the audience for 1 and 1/2 hours. With documentary movie resources they answer the question of what will happen if someone presses the fatal button.

Atomic energy has been used for destructive purposes only twice in human history. Almost four decades have passed since the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The atomic bombs dropped on these Japanese cities through some sadistic logic bore the affectionate nicknames "Little Boy" and "Fat Man." From today's standpoint the power of these bombs was indeed small. However, the Hiroshima tocsin, the fire ignited in August 1945 by the U.S. generals, still inflame people's hearts and memories.

"...Near the (Syukkyeyen) Garden opposite the radio station a charred women was standing. The fire had struck her in mid-run, one leg was raised and she was hugging a child in her arms..."

"...A man lying on his back in the street had evidently died as soon as the atom bomb was dropped. His hand was raised heavenward and his fingers glowed with a strange blue light..."

These scenes are needed to give even the roughest notion of what the atomic catastrophe to which the insane course of the U.S. NATO militarists is leading would be like. The roughest notion because the total explosive power has amassed on our planet exceeds 1 million Hiroshimas! After all, what makes the present era different from preceding ones? Primarily the unalterable fact that whereas weapons previously killed man, they are now capable of killing mankind.

The movie clearly and convincingly tells the story of the Soviet Union's peaceful Leninist foreign policy and Soviet peace proposals and initiatives. At the end of the picture we hear the words of the USSR statement at the second special session of the UN General Assembly. "The Soviet Union undertakes not to be the first to use nuclear weapons."

The new movie's main purpose -- finding a way to man's reason through his heart -- has undoubtedly been achieved. Despite all the complexities of the present international situation, the documentary moviemakers asserts, it is not irreversible. We need concerted effort on the part of all countries and peoples for a peaceful settlement and a curbing of the arms race. We need good will and a desire for mutual understanding. And then the nuclear specter will not loom over our blue planet.

CONSULTING THE MASSES FOR BETTER UNITY VIEWED

PM281314 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 84 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Constantly Consulting the People"]

[Text] The creative, constructive potential of the Soviet people is inexhaustible. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, they have built a developed socialist society and are successfully tackling the tasks of improving it comprehensively and systematically. - In the course of the very profound socioeconomic transformations, the party's ability -- in V.I. Lenin's words -- to communicate with, draw close to, and to a certain degree merge with, the broadest mass of working people has been vividly manifested. Our party is consolidating its role as the leading force in Soviet society by constantly deepening its links with the people and living according to their needs and concerns.

"All our experience confirms," Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted at the extraordinary Central Committee plenum, "That the most important source of the party's strength has always been, is now, and will continue to be its links with the masses and the civic activeness of the millions of working people and their proprietorial approach to production matters and to problems of social life."

The Communist Party checks its course and all its actions against the ideas of the working class and against its sound sociopolitical and class flair. Following the Leninist tradition, the CPSU tirelessly takes care to improve the forms and methods of its interaction with the masses. It consults working people on all urgent questions of society's life and international development, talks frankly about shortcomings, and together with the masses determines ways to overcome them. There is a live current of thought passing from the party to the masses and from the masses to the party.

An inexhaustible reserve for our forward advance is the ability to see and support in good time people's initiative in the broadest sense -- from an economic and creative attitude to matters at the workplace to active participation in running the state and society. Soviet people perceive the party's course of accelerating the intensification of the economy, improving management of the national economy, strengthening party, state, and labor discipline, and increasing cadres' responsibility as their own intimate affair. In response to the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1983) Plenum, the country's leading collectives have put forward initiatives aimed at increasing production efficiency, raising labor productivity, reducing the prime cost of output, increasing the shift index of equipment, and strengthening conscious discipline. The duty of party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, soviets, and economic leaders is to develop the masses' creative initiative to the maximum and mobilize working people to successfully fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan targets.

The primary party organizations which operate in virtually all labor collectives hold a key role in consolidating links between the party and the masses. After all it is here at enterprises, in institutions and organizations, on sovkhozes and kolkhozes, and in shops and livestock units that millions of workers implement what the party has outlined. The Law on Labor Collectives, which originated as a result of nationwide discussion, is a new step in the consistent expansion of socialist democracy and the consolidation of links with the masses.

Primary party organizations are called on to heed sensitively what the workers say, to make better use of the right to monitor the management's activity both on questions connected with fulfilling economic plans and work with cadres, and also in tackling problems on which the improvement of people's working and living conditions depend, and to display even greater energy, persistence, initiative, and principledness in implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

In strengthening links with the masses, the party invariably concerns itself with increasing the role of soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol, and all public organizations. The unbreakable unity between the party and people is being vividly expressed during the preparations for the upcoming USSR Supreme Soviet elections. An essentially nationwide discussion of a broad range of problems is being conducted at the current meetings between candidate deputies and voters. Several businesslike proposals on improving the work of soviets and making fuller use of production reserves are being expressed and specific mandates are being presented to the people's elected representatives.

All these proposals and remarks of working people will be attentively examined and considered in the future work of the party and state. By voting for the candidates of the bloc of Communists and nonparty people, Soviet people will once again demonstrate again their support for the party's course of communist creation and peace.

An important channel of communication between the party and the masses, one form of their effective participation in the management of society's affairs, and the most confidential and indispensable source of information -- are the letters and verbal appeals of working people. In the last 3 years the CPSU Central Committee has received over 2 million letters. In the same period, local party organs have examined more than 10 million verbal and written appeals. They broach questions of social importance and contain proposals aimed at the practical resolution of political, economic, social, and cultural tasks and topical problems of the life of labor collectives. Much of value is also revealed in the course of nationwide discussions, including the "all-union educational council" now in progress on the CPSU Central Commmittee project on the main guidelines for the reform of the general educational and vocational school. The duty of each party worker and each leader is to know how to consult with working people, rely on the collective experience of the masses, and not just consider, but also shape public opinion.

The source of authority of the Leninist party lies in the fact that it has gained and is reinforcing its leading position and honored vanguard role by selfless service of the people and by its ability to accurately express working people's interests and to arm them with a true Marxist-Leninist action program. Millions of Communists and nonparty people are confirming their confidence in the party and in its domestic and foreign policy by practical deeds. Relying on this nationwide support and trust, the CPSU is invariably following Lenin's path.

CPSU ADOPTS ECONOMICS INSTITUTES RESOLUTION

PM271207 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Feb 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the question "On Increasing the Role of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Economics in the Elaboration of Key Questions of the Economic Theory of Developed Socialism."

The resolution notes that the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Economics is doing definite work to fulfill the tasks put forward by the party in the sphere of economic theory. The ideological and theoretical standard of research has improved and the link between it and the practice of economic building and implementation of the party's economic policy has strengthened. The institute participated in the elaboration of the comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress and in the elaboration of proposals on improving the economic machinery.

At the same time, the content and results of the scientific research work of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Economics still fall short of the demands made on economic science by the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

The institute has in fact failed to become the country's leading center for economic science and it is failing to exert an active influence on the entire spectrum of economic science and on economic practice. The scientific research work that is being carried out fails to provide a sufficiently profound analysis of fundamental problems of improving the developed socialist society's economic system. The elaboration of methodological question of socialism's political economy continues to lay behind and the gulf between it and practice has not yet been fully bridged. The standard of research into problems of production efficiency in conditions of predominantly intensive production development and ways of accelerating scientific and technical progress and improving the planned management of the national economic complex fall short of present-day demands. Criticism of anti-Marxist theories of socialism fails to take into due consideration the exacerbation of the ideological struggle in the international arena.

There is no effective cooperation between the institute and economic departments on questions of planning and of introducing the results of economic research into management practice.

There are serious shortcomings in the style and methods of organizing scientific activity. Scientists' efforts are diverted from the study of fundamental problems to deal with a large number of petty topics. The role of scientific debate, including in the journal VOPROSY EKONOMIKI, is depreciated. The USSR Academy of Sciences Economics Department has failed to take the requisite steps to improve the scientific methodological leadership of economic scientific establishments.

The institute's party organization is failing to exert proper influence on the improvement of the collective's creative activity. The party bureau pays little attention to critical analysis of the state of affairs; it does not closely scrutinize the content and organization of scientific work and it fails to combat feelings of smugness and complacency. Bsinesslike criticism and self-criticism are sometimes lacking at party general meetings and meetings of department party organizations and party groups.

The management and party organization are not paying the necessary attention to work with cadres. The scientific staff includes individuals who are inadequately trained for serious theoretical generalization, who are creatively sterile, and who perpetrate violations of executive discipline. The omissions in work with young scientists have not been eliminated. The competition system and the certification of cadres are lacking in effectiveness and the evaluation of the quality of scientific personnel's work is not exacting enough.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution stresses that the main task of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Economics is to elaborate the key questions of the economic theory of developed socialism on the basis of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

The institute is called upon to ensure a new and considerably higher level of ideological and theoretical work in the sphere of economic science and to make a determined switch to the real practical problems with which life confronts our society and which are of paramount significance for the CPSU's economic strategy and the party's course toward the further improvement of developed socialism and the fullest exploitation of its advantages.

The CPSU Central Committee has ordered the institute's leadership, by agreement with the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, to alter the direction of scientific work and the structure of the institute, envisaging:

Intensifying the elaboration of topical questions of socialism's political economy; studying qualitative changes in production forces and ways of improving socialist production relations in close association with the social processes occurring in society; deepening the analysis of socialist ownership, production relations, and the distribution, exchange, and consumption of the social product; revealing more fully the economic laws of socialism and ways of making better use of them; establishing ways of combining national, collective, and individual interests;

elaborating in accordance with the tasks set by the December (1983) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee the theoretical basis for the comprehensive improvement of the management and planning of the national economy -- the organizational structures of management, the interconnected development of sectors and the country's economic regions, and the closer linking of material-physical and cost proportions; strengthening financial autonomy relations; strengthening the role of economic levers and incentives in production development and improving price formation and methods of evaluating the results of economic activity in the light of the generalization of the results of the large-scale experiments on improving the management machinery and introducing new forms and methods of management;

overcoming the lag in the study of key problems of production efficiency, the intensive type of expanded reproduction, and the fundamental improvement of labor productivity, the improvement of output quality, the renewal of production capital, the rational utilization of all types of resources -- labor, fuel, energy, raw material and materials, and natural resources -- and the creation of a system of criteria and indicators for evaluating production efficiency;

expanding the study of theoretical problems of the scientific and technical revolution and combining its achievements with the advantages of socialism; of the improvement of the material and technical base of socialism; of the socioeconomic factors in and incentives for scientific and technical progress; of the accelerated introduction of fundamentally new equipment and technology into the national economy; and of the development of the creative activeness of the broad masses of workers and kolkhoz members, scientists and technical engineering personnel in improving production.

The quality of theoretical studies must be improved and they must be carried through to the point where practical recommendations and proposals are obtained. The institute must take part in conducting economic experiments. The introduction of research results is to be deemed one of the institute's most important tasks. The phemomena of both scholastic theorizing and narrow pragmatism must be resolutely eradicated. Research is to be carried out bearing in mind the experience of economic building and the development of economic thinking in the socialist countries. The scientific invalidity and hostile class thrust of bourgeois and revisionist distortions of real socialism must be exposed more thoroughly.

In order to improve the standard and effectiveness of the institute's scientific work the CPSU Central Committee deems it necessary to introduce into practice the planning and organization of research on the basis of orders from central economic ministries and departments.

The USSR State Committee For Science and Technology, in conjunction with the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium, the USSR Gosplan, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and other interested departments, must lay down a procedure for conducting economic research to order, envisaging the precise definition of the ultimate goals of the research, ways of accepting and approving the completed work, and a timetable for implementing it.

The institute's leadership must adopt measures to improve the style and methods of scientific work, to establish proper order in the planning and organization of research, to eliminate unjustified duplication and triviality in scientific work, and to improve cooperation between sectors and departments and also with other scientific collectives.

The need was noted to establish conditions in the institute which will contribute to the presentation, creative discussion, and solution of new problems advanced by life, to a substantial improvement in the theoretical value and practical significance of research, and to the vigorous elimination of existing shortcomings and omissions. Great importance is attached to the systematic and purposeful conduct of scientific debate and to its ending in results which enrich science and make it possible to elaborate recommendations for practice, to the improvement of the part played in this by the scientific council, the journal VOPROSY EKONOMIKI, and methodological seminars, and to the activation of the work of the institute's scientists in the scientific councils of the USSR Academy of Sciences Economic Department and Presidium.

The USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium was instructed, in view of the present resolution, to clarify the purview of the USSR Academy of Sciences institutes concerned with the elaboration of problems of economic theory.

Effective measures must be elaborated and implemented to improve the planning and coordination of economic research in the country, improve the role of USSR Academy of Sciences institutes in this, determine the status, rights, and obligations of the main institutes dealing with these problems, and strengthen methodological leadership of the economic institutes of the union republic Academies of Sciences, the higher education system, and sectors and departments. Measures must be adopted to improve the effectiveness of international ties, primarily with scientists in the fraternal socialist countries.

The attention of the institute's party bureau was drawn to the need to increase the party organization's role in solving the main questions of the effectiveness of its activity, to scrutinize the content of research more closely, to ensure better monitoring of the actual fulfillment of scientific plans and tasks arising out of the decisions of directive organs, and to be very exacting toward communist leaders regarding the state of affairs in the areas in their charge and a self-critical assessment of their activity.

The resolution talks of the importance of gearing mass political work in the collective to the all-round development of the staff's creative initiative and of scientific criticism and to the creation of an atmosphere of mutual exactingness, responsibility, and intolerance of violations of executive and labor discipline. Political education should be geared to giving staff a more profound grasp of the Marxist-Leninist theoretical legacy and increasing its influence on the quality and effectiveness of scientific research.

More attention should be paid to monitoring the execution of decisions, party groups must become more active, Communists' suggestions and critical remarks must be carefully examined, and their implementation must be promptly reported. Labor veterans must be enlisted to participate in the education of young people on a wider scale. The Komsomol organization should be given better help in its work with the next batch of young scientists. Trade union and other public organizations must play a bigger part in instilling in personnel a creative and conscientious attitude toward their duties.

The CPSU Central Committee demanded that the institute's leadership and party bureau improve work on the selection, placement, and education of cadres. Politically mature personnel capable of conducting scientific research must be selected for the institute; the composition of the staff must be brought into line with the main spheres of scientific research; a system must be established for improving the skills and ideological and theoretical standard of scientific personnel in order to train high-class economic theorists; young people with practical work experience must be recruited to the institute; and the training of post graduates must be improved. Measures must be taken to improve the quality of candidate dissertations and doctoral dissertations and to gear their subjects to urgent problems of national economic development and to the tasks of economic science; people who are unable to produce scientific results must be removed, formalism in holding competitions and in certification must be eliminated, and people must not be allowed to concentrate exclusively on their own "dissertation" and group interests.

JANUARY ALL-UNION ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE ANALYZED

PM271639 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Feb 84 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed "Diary of All-Union Competition": "We Will Fulfill What Is Planned"]

[Text] Industry

January's results attest that progressive collectives achieved good production rates from the first days of the year and exceeded the planned targets. The construction of the first stage of the "3000" plate mill complex at the Zhdanov Ilich Metallurgical Combine was completed, and it was commissioned.

The CPSU Central Committee cordially congratulated all the participants in the construction of that splendid achievement. The Moscow S. Ordzhonikidze Machine Tool Building Plant dispatched the first consignments of products to customers ahead of schedule. Leningrad power machine builders manufactured the powerful GTN-25 gas-pumping turbine a week ahead of schedule. The collective of Yerevan's Masis Firm produced approximately 5,000 pairs of footwear over and above the target. There are examples of shock labor at many enterprises in various sectors and in all our motherland's republics.

Industry fulfilled the January plan for the volume of output sales by 102 percent. An increase of 5.2 percent was ensured by comparision with the corresponding period last year. Labor productivity rose 4.9 percent. More than 90 percent of the increase in industrial output was secured as a result of that. There was above-plan production of coal, gas, metal products, mineral fertilizers, synthetic resins and plastics, certain machinery and equipment, paper, and consumer goods.

The January plan for the volume of output sales and labor productivity growth was fulfilled by the five industrial ministries which have been conducting an economic experiment since the beginning of the year to extend the rights of production associations (enterprises) in planning and in economic activity and to increase their responsibility for the work results -- the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ukrainian Food Industry Ministry, the Belorussian Light Industry Ministry, and the Lithuanian Local Industry Ministry. Many collectives, in these sectors increased the level of fulfillment of pledges in regard to deliveries by comparison with the same month last year.

However, a careful analysis of the January results also reveals serious shortcomings. The necessary measures have still not been taken in a number of sectors to improve production organization, to strengthen planning and contract discipline, and to eliminate bottlenecks. Considerable laggardness in fulfilling contractual pledges occurred at associations of the Ministries of Chemical Industry, Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production, Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry, and Light Industry.

Less oil (including gas condensate) and basic petroleum products were produced than provided for in the plan and the additional targets set. The Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry failed to ensure the planned volume of production of timber, pulp, and cardboard, as did the Light Industry Ministry in regard to textiles (except woolen textiles), knit goods, and leather footwear.

The work results since the beginning of the year show that success is achieved where reliance is placed on the initiative and creative questing of workers and specialists and on the achievements of science and technology, and where concern is shown for people's working and living conditions.

Agriculture

The intensity of work in the countryside is growing with the approach of spring. Having joined in the competition for an above-plan increase in labor productivity and a reduction in prime production costs, farmers are seeking to lay a firm foundation for the next harvest and to achieve the maximum return on the capital invested. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are specifying the crop structure and the technology for cultivating agricultural crops and are carrying out snow retention and other prespring jobs. Special concern is being shown for seeds and their quality. Not all the country's farms are yet fully supplied with seeds for sowing spring grain and pulse crops.

Seed in Latvia, the Ukraine, Chuvashia, the Kuban, and Belgorod and Ulyanovsk Oblasts has been brought up to high sowing condition. But there are delays with this work on many farms in Georgia, Buryatia, and Irkutsk and Kurgan Oblasts.

The initiative of the machine operators of Azerbaijan and Minsk, Saratov, Voroshilovgrad, and Kustanay Oblasts, who have decided to prepare all machines for the spring ahead of schedule and to a high standard, has received the active support of working people in the countryside. In the country as a whole machinery readiness was as follows by the beginning of February: tractors 86 percent, plows 96 percent, seed drills 95 percent, cultivators 95 percent, and potato planters 94 percent. RSFSR and Azerbaijan kolkhozes and sovkhozes are repairing sowing units more quickly than last year. But there are also laggard collectives, particularly in Kazakhstan and Turkmenia. There one in every six or seven tractors is still laid up.

In preparing for spring, farmers are directing their efforts toward improving the fertility of the land and increasing the return from it. Mechanized detachments are applying humus and compost and carrying out liming and gypsuming of the soil. During the second month of winter, somewhat more organic matter was applied to the fields than at the same time a year ago. This work is being carried out in an organized manner on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Lithuania and Bryansk and Ryazan Oblasts. But on farms in Kirghizia and in Rostov and Kostroma Oblasts the pace of applying organic fertilizers is slower than last year.

The work of livestock unit workers is in full swing -- livestock wintering is at its peak. Participating in the all-union competition, many livestock raisers are achieving high results. M. Tolstykh of Orel's Sovkhoz imeni XVII Partsyezda, milkmaids from Chuvashia's Slava Kolkhoz and Kiev's Ploskovskiy Zovkhoz, and many other collectives are obtaining 15-16 kg of milk a day from every cow in their group.

By the beginning of February the country's farms had sent 8 percent more livestock and poultry and 9 percent more milk to procurement centers than during the corresponding period last year. Livestock unit workers in the Ukraine and Belorussia, where the increase in livestock and milk purchased stood at 12-18 percent, are successfully fulfilling their pledges. At the same time, the positions won are beginning to be yielded in some places. This applies, for example, to Bashkiria, Kalmykia, Maritime and Krasnoyarsk Krays, and Kirov and Tyumen Oblasts, where many farms have reduced milk sales to the state compared with last year. It is important to rectify the situation more quickly and to make up for lost time.

CHERNENKO CITED ON NATIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LD271616 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 27 Feb 84

[Text] The Politburo of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee has considered further advancement of the national economy at its latest sitting. Speakers at the sitting included the general secretary of the party Central Committee, Konstantin Chernenko. He outlined the key trends of economic development, further improvement of the well being of the people, strengthening of the country's defense potentiality and perfection of the planning and management of the national economy.

Konstantin Chernenko pointed out that these issues must always command the attention of the party and local bodies of government known as the soviets of people's deputies.

So you see, economic development, the strengthening of the nation's security and the bettering of the well-being of the people are viewed as one whole, and no wonder since in a socialist society the land, factories, transport and other means of production belong to all the people. Economic development benefits all. The incomes gained by industrial facilities and the profit of public production returns to the people in the form of wages and salaries, pensions and other allowances and also in the form of allocations from the national budget to back social programs, like free education and health care, like housing and like the social security of working people. Four-fifths of the Soviet national income goes to support these goals.

In advancing the economy, we Soviet people have to solve complicated problems. We send much energy and money to tap natural resources in remote and difficult of access regions, speed up farming and update factories. Bearing in mind the tensions caused in the world by the aggressive policy of imperialist quarters, we have been strengthening our defense potential so as to enjoy a tranquil life and engage in peaceful work. Action on all these tasks is provided for by our 5-year and annual plans. The Soviet economy has been steadily moving ahead without any slump or stagnation in production. It is immune to crises and unemployment. That is why we reach all the set social targets.

Take last year. Industrial production grew by four percent, farming production by five percent. Real incomes went up too. Budget allocations for social programs increased by 4.6 percent. The country has continued to keep prices of basic foods and other essentials unchanged. This is fully in keeping with the long-term economic and social policy of the Soviet Communist Party, a policy supported by all Soviet people.

BRIEFS

LOWER VOLGA GAS DEPOSITS -- A plan for the comprehensive exploitation of the Lower Volga gas deposit, ranking among the largest in the European part of the Soviet Union, has been drawn up by the scientists of the branch institute in Donetsk which, by the way, was the chief planner of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas main now delivering Soviet gas to a number of West European countries. Provisions have been made for applying the latest technical achievements in the gas fields on the Volga. Much importance has also been attached to the protection of nature. An automated system for the control of ecologic conditions will serve this purpose. [Text] [Kiev in Ukrainian to North America 2200 GMT 1 Feb 84 AU]

KHARKOV RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION -- Construction of the third section of the underground railway has begun in Kharkov. The new line with a length of around 10 km will link the southern part of the city with the northern part. The underground railway now transports 500,000 passengers daily. This number will double with the introduction of the third section of the metro. It is intended to hand over the new commissioning complex in the next 5-year plan, but the first part of the second section of the metro will come into service this summer. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 1 Feb 84 LD]

EXPANDING ODESSA PORT -- The first stage of a large port complex will be put into operation this year near Odessa. It will take upon itself the handling of a significant part of bauxite ore delivered from Guinea. Port facilities will also expand in Ilichevsk, where the international container ferry line begins. Six large diesel ships will be added to the Black Sea steamship line. [Text] [Kiev in Ukrainian to North America 2200 GMT 23 Jan 84 AU]